

A
MITCHELL GROUP

ADAM, JANE & ROBERT
AND SOME OF THEIR
DESCENDANTS

HARRY E. MITCHELL
CAPT. U.S.A. RET'D.

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A MITCHELL GROUP ^C

A D A M

J A N E

AND

R O B E R T

and
SOME OF THEIR
D E S C E N D A N T S .

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1963

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PREFACE

When this work was started, I sought to prove a few legendary comments about Mitchell family history. I soon found far more data than I expected. Some was factual, some legendary. I also found a few relatives, some closely related and others more distantly, who were interested in family research. They have ably assisted me. We have mutually cooperated in further research (see bibliography).

From the data now available, I am including herein those facts and legends (duly marked) that I consider most valuable and interesting to present and future generations of our family. Some of these facts however uninspiring, like dates, should be kept for posterity.

Naturally there will be errors, especially in dates. I urgently request that I be informed of (1) errors in printing; (2) errors in names and dates and (3) any other data deemed pertinent especially to further research.

If enough interest is shown and data submitted it is planned to issue an amended and permanently bound edition in four years. Should I not be able to do the work that I am planning, I am providing that my heirs do it. So please cooperate and promptly. Data sent promptly may aid in further research.

If interested, see last page for instructions and how to address letters to me.

I plan to start a card index of all names listed in genealogical section and amend them as I receive factual data.

(Signed) Harry E. Mitchell
Capt. U.S. Army Retired.

TO

MY WIFE

ESTELLE TULLES MITCHELL

1266811

Who for almost half a century has been
so very gracious and most kind to each
and every one of the numerous members
of our Mitchell Group with whom she has
associated. (This without a single
exception) I

Affectionately

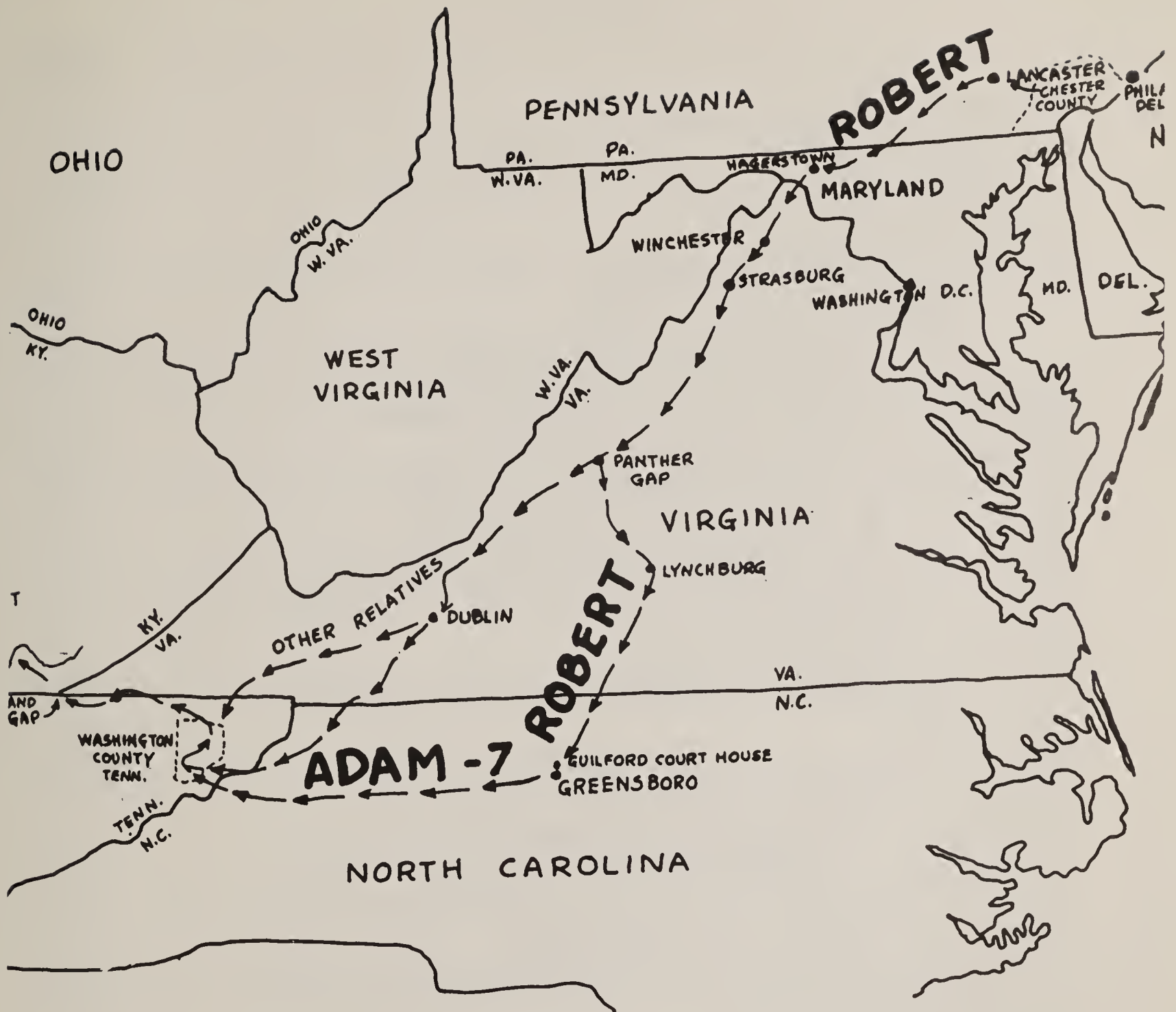
Dedicate this

Book.

*HARRY E. MITCHELL

* This page has been printed without the
knowledge or consent of my wife. H.E.M.

Author - E.O.
8/20/64



However, many other descendants of Robert as well as those of Adam and his sister(or cousin)Jane travelled along much the same route with enough droppong out and settling along the way to leave a definite impact on communities through which the migration passed.

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THE MITCHELLS

The origin of the name "Mitchell" is lost in antiquity. The legendary explanation is controversial. But the most generally accepted explanation is that "Mitchell" is derived from the Hebrew name "Michael". Numerous Biblical persons from the time of Ezra to Moses had that name. It means "Who is like God", "The great priest which standeth for the children of thy People", "The warrior of the Heavenly Host", Some Scotch spelled it "Mitchael" and some English "Michal". There are many Mitchell lines. Over twenty-five family crests are of record. Our line of Mitchells were Scotch Presbyterians.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS

The Scotch Presbyterians were a devout and, sometimes, militantly religious group. As a result, they were so persecuted that many of them migrated to Ulster County in northern Ireland where the King of England had sequestered the land of the nobles and offered it to immigrants. These Scots became known as Scotch-Irish but, due to their proverbial clanishness, they did little mingling with the local Irish. From 1610 to 1688, there was a constant emigration from Scotland to Ireland.

They applied their energies and thrift in developing the land, from one of bogs and fens into beautiful fields with thriving towns. They established schools in every village. Almost every child learned to read and to write. John Fiske, the historian, after a study of the region, wrote that the people "gave evidence of exceptional intelligence". As one example showed, in a document signed in 1718, by miscellaneous groups, 319 men signed their names and only 13 made their mark." Fiske considered this a remarkable thing for that period in history. Fiske further stated that the Scotch-Irish emigrating from Ulster County Ireland and then to the southern half of the Colonial States "affected all of those states profoundly."

In Ulster County Ireland, the Scotch-Irish found increasing interference with their religious practices. Economic trials inflicted on them by the English Parliament virtually deprived them of their civil rights. In 1704 the "Test Act" was passed and in 1714, the "Schism Act" was then passed. As soon as possible and as fast as they could, the Presbyterians emigrated to America. The first ones located in New England. Then, due to an attractive offer of religious freedom, there was such a rush of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians to Pennsylvania that the newer immigrants ultimately were refused permission to purchase land lest they predominate. This and the opening of the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia

and northern North Carolina to settlers and the promises of much freedom in religious practice impelled the Scotch-Irish to move there. The opening of what is now eastern Tennessee offered another "promise land".

The Scotch-Irish, in their devout practices treated the Indians in the Shenandoah Valley so well that few conflicts resulted. The Settlers in eastern Virginia, called "the Long Knives" by the Indians, were frequently at war with the natives. The Scotch-Irish in Western Virginia were called "The Cohees" from "Quothe He" (an expression often used by the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians). Among those people were some of our ancestors.

THE MITCHELL SCOTCH-IRISH PRESBYTERIANS

There has been for generations legends about the origin of the family and their movements. None of these legends that have been proved factual has contradicted other legends. We now announce some of them in the hope that we may prove that they really are facts.

The Mitchells were devout Presbyterians living in Craigend, Sterlingshire, Scotland. (Craigend was a mere manor near the present town of Milngavie near Strathblane). There were evidently some Mitchells in that small place because the Encyclopedia Britannica records that the celebrated Australian

explorer, Sir Thomas Livingston Mitchell, was born in Craigend, Sterlingshire Scotland in 1792. Legend says that our Mitchells emigrated to Ulster County Ireland in 1637 and then in 1682, emigrated to Chester County Pennsylvania. They settled in E. Donegal and Nottingham Townships. We know from land transfers, recorded wills and other records that several Mitchells lived there, some of whom were definitely related. (We learn that James Mitchell, a surveyor assisted by John and Alexander Mitchell marked the temporary boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania). But we do not know which if any were relatives of ours. We hope that someone will enlighten us.

Satisfied with treatment in Pennsylvania most Mitchells in the two townships named, remained there, some permanently.

But attractive offers of land grants appealed to others including our line. All of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge Mountains including what is now West Virginia and parts of Ohio and Kentucky was a wilderness occupied only by Indians. The King of England then granted to Lord Halifax, "The Northern Neck of Virginia". Lord Halifax in turn, made a grant of 92,100 acres in 1739 to Benjamin Burdin with the proviso that he settle at least one hundred families there, most especially those in Pennsylvania. They were comparatively near. By reputation for peace with all mankind and as

shown by subsequent actions they were friendly with the Indians. Then too, Burdin sought them because "They were of the stern school of Calvin and Knox, so much derided for their puritanical tenets, were distinguished for their religious education and their uniform attendance on the exercises and ordinances of religion".

Among the Scotch-Irish in Chester County, Penna., were several families who, by marriage or close associations, affected their mutual interests down through several generations. One such group included our line of Mitchells, Fains, McMachens, Doaks and Houstons. Montgomeries joined them in the Shenandoah Valley later. (See Genealogy and Biographical Sections herein).

JOHN HOUSTON

John Houston, was one of the group. He was a devout Scotch-Irish Presbyterian and public-spirited man. He, with Samuel Davidson were two of the first five men (with their families) to settle in the valley of Virginia". (The Shenandoah Valley). He built roads and was largely responsible for organizing a church and building a church-house in 1746. He was assisted by Rev. John Blair. John Houston is reputed to have named the church "The New Providence Church" (Possibly after a church of the same name up in Chester County Pennsylvania). Later he was largely responsible for replacing the log church

building with one of stone. The church still exists and in numbers of members it is one of the largest country churches in the Nation. The **site** was originally in Augusta County but, after Rockbridge County was organized from the southern part of Augusta County in 1778, the church site is about three miles south of the Augusta-Rockbridge County line.

The very earliest presbyterian church in the Valley was called "The Opequon Presbyterian Church (names after a rather important creek of that name nearby). The church is said to have been organized as early as 1737. It stood about three miles south of Fredericktown (now Winchester) and remains, today, renovated and repaired despite two war ravages requiring reconstruction. Many of the early settlers and prominent descendents are interred in its churchyard.

Our Mitchell relatives and former Pennsylvania associates were members of one or the other of the two churches.

John Houston, while directing some land clearing, stepped under a tree being felled and was pinned by a large falling branch. By the time his servants could free him, he was dead. This was in 1753. His life ended but hundreds of his descendents revere him as their ancestor.

He left a family of eight children whose descendents include three lines that joined in marriage with our Mitchell

group and still another one quite probable (but not as yet proven). Still another line traces to Gen. Samuel Houston of Tennessee and Texas fame (See special Houston genealogical list herein).

THE FAINS

Another presbyterian to migrate from Pennsylvania southward was Nicholas Fain, (born in 1730). He evidently did not tarry long in the Shenandoah Valley but passed on up south and across the mountains where in 1753 he and his family settled on the Little Limestone River about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles "above" the site of the present town of Jonesboro, Tenn. The area was practically uninhabited save for Indians (chiefly Cherokees) who were sometimes friendly and sometimes warlike.

Eventually, the Fains were joined by the McMachens, the Mitchells and the Doaks. Three Fain brothers married three McMachen sisters. A Doak married a Mitchell. A McMachen married a Mitchell and one generation later, a Mitchell married a Fain. There was such a mixed relationship that J. Fain Anderson, an early east Tennessee historian, humorously likened the intermixed relationship to the intertwined bones of a codfish.

THE McMACHENS

Col. William McMachen was first heard of about 1738 when he appeared in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. He is

the direct ancestor of a large part of Robert Mitchell's (1713) descendents.

In 1734, Orange County Virginia was organized to include the land of then Virginia west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The settlers in the county disliked crossing the mountains to the east in order to attend to legal business so the county was divided into Frederick County to the north and Augusta County to the south with plans for a court-house in each county.

Col. Wm. McMachen had been in "the Valley" long enough to have established a reputation for efficiency and trustworthiness. He was named one of the Justices of Frederick County. One of his duties was to assist in organizing the new county. It was authorized in 1738 and actually organized on November 11, 1743. Later Col. McMachen helped organize the county-seat of Fredericktown. The name soon changed to Winchester. In addition to other emoluments, he and the other Justices each received a town lot.

There has been speculation as to how William McMachen received the title of "Colonel", since there is no evidence of previous military service. That it was merely an honorary title is quite unlikely. There is a more probable explanation. The "History of the United States" by Henry William Elston, 1926, page 195, reads (after stating that the organization of the various colonies differed markedly and that Virginia with its House of

Burgesses was quite eunique)". In Virginia, The County (first called the "Shire") was the unit of representation. The chief officer was the Sheriff appointed by the Governor. Next to the Sheriff stood 'the colonel' whose duties were largely military". So, it seems reasonable to suppose that Justice McMachen was second in rank and therefore a "colonel".

Col. McMachen and wife reared a family of six children: John, Richard, William, Agnes, Jane and Ann. The father died in Feb. 1749. His will was proven on June 6, 1749. His oldest son, John, was one of the executors of the will (recorded in Will Book No. 1, page 293 of Frederick County). By a request to his son, John, before William's death and by a bequest in his will, Colonel McMachen outlined proceedings to dispose of his land in Augusta County, consisting of three tracts of 400 acres each, and "Take Up" land near that he already owned. John applied to "The Right Honorable Lord Fairfax" proprietor of the land, and received three grants of 248, 300, and 195 acres in three tracts contiguous to his father's other holdings. They were described as being in the Opequon Creek water-shed. The creek is a rather important one that flows north paralleling the Shenandoah River. Each empties into the Potomac River. Opequon Creek is just a few miles east of Winchester.

The McMachens were no doubt members of the Opequon Presbyterian Church.

John McMachen married Isabella (Blair or Barnes). They reared seven children; John Blair, William (who was drowned early in life) Elizabeth (who married Adam Mitchell), Sarah, Rosanna, Nancy and Jane.

John McMachen remained with his family at Winchester for eighteen years after his father's death. He signed a deed on Mar. 5, 1767 and gave as his residence Frederick Co., Va. His wife was a co-signer. Another deed for land owned by him in Frederick County was dated Sept. 8, 1774 and his place of residence was given as Rowan Co., N.C. His wife did not sign. Evidently she had died. He moved to the Buffalo Church area in then Rowan County, N.C. between the above listed dates.

What prompted John to cast loose completely in Virginia and go to the "Mitchell" area in Rowan Co., is a very vital question. Was it some relationship to or intimate friendship of some one already there? (One authority states that the wives of Adam (1712) and Robert (1713) were McMachen sisters. If so, they could have been John's aunts). There is nothing factual to support such assertions. The name McMachen was altered to "McMahon" as was done in the granting of land grants to John and his son John Blair McMachen in Tennessee but the name does not derive from the Irish "McMahon". It derives from the Scotch "McMachen". Mc(Mac) means "the son of".

GEORGE WASHINGTON

It is interesting to note that at the time the Houstons, Montgomeries, Fains, McMachens and Doaks were making history in the Valley of Virginia (Shenandoah), George Washington was there too and also making history. He arrived in 1743, as assistant surveyor (when he was but sixteen years old) for Lord Halifax. When that job was completed, he surveyed "on his own". His work was reputed to have been very accurate and reliable. In 1753, Washington passed through Winchester. During the French and Indian War, the English and Colonial armies gathered at Winchester and camped there before starting on their expedition from Winchester. In May 1755, Washington waited with his troops at Winchester for the arrival of General Braddock and his English troops. In September of the same year, George Washington was sent to Winchester in command of Colonial forces for three years of service. He built Fort Loudon, adjoining the village. When Col. McMachen and his associate Justices were each presented a town lot, George Washington was given one also. Instead of using it for a residential lot, he used it on which to build a military prison, while he lived at the fort. In 1758, Washington set forth on his fourth expedition from Winchester. In 1758, too, he was elected to the House of Burgesses in the Virginia Legislature to represent Frederick County. He was re-elected in 1761. It is said that during all that time (some twenty years until his

second term expired) Washington was a familiar figure on the streets of the small town. No doubt he too assisted Col. McMahan in organizing Winchester for he, too, was given to win a town lot.

OUR TWO MITCHELL GROUPS

Two families of whom we Mitchells have the first positive knowledge (with definite proven dates) emerged in the same place and at about the same time. The place was Chester County Pennsylvania in Donegal and Nottingham townships. The time was about 1750.

Jane Mitchell married Samuel Doak in Ireland just before emigrating, or on the ship enroute, or on arrival in Pennsylvania. The exact location is controversial. (Chaulkey's History Vol. III, Page 123 states that they were married in Chester Co. Penna.).

The other Mitchell Group was the Adam Mitchell-Robert Mitchell (brothers) pair. They are definitely our line whose lineage will be the prime object of this work. But the Jane Mitchell-Samuel Doak pair were so important to the Adam-Robert pairs' descendents that considerable space will be devoted to the Doaks. The two groups may have been and probably were closely related. Some writers claim that Jane was a sister of Adam and Robert. One authority states that their father was a Thomas Mitchell. (We have by legendary report that our Mitchells

emigrated from Ireland to Donegal Township Chester Co., Penna. in 1682. From records there, we learn that two brothers John and Thomas, arrived in Donegal Township in 1682. One of those probably was the grandparent of Jane and or Adam and Robert. (We ask aid to prove it).

Jane and Samuel Doak migrated from Pennsylvania to Augusta Co., Virginia near John Houston and his family. They settled near the new Providence Church.

Samuel Doak, Jr., was born on August 1, 1749. He was most eager to get an education and struggled hard to get it. Eventually, after schooling in smaller institutions, he was able, with funds and training making it possible, to attend New Jersey College (afterwards named Princeton College, and then Princeton University.) Rev. John Witherspoon, the only Minister of the Gospel to sign The Declaration of Independence, was president of Princeton. He and Doak were very intimate friends. Samuel taught at Princeton. He was ordained a minister and soon began to fulfill his great ambition to teach and preach on the frontier.

In 1776, Rev. Doak married Esther Houston Montgomery. He preached for two years at the junction of the Watauga and Holston Rivers in what is now eastern Tennessee. He then went on to settle permanently rather near the Fains. There he established "The first school south of the Alleghanies".

(Theodore Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West").

Roosevelt used the word "south" rather than "west".

Rev. Doak also established the first presbyterian church west of the mountains. There, ultimately, he was joined by the descendants of William McMachen and of Robert Mitchell, (It is recommended that a thorough study be made of Samuel Doak, Jr., as given herein in the biographical and special genealogical section).

ADAM AND ROBERT MITCHELL

Our definite ancestors Adam Mitchell, born 1712, and his brother Robert, born 1713, became interested in land grants being offered in North Carolina. They joined a group (known as the Nottingham Colony in Nottingham Twp., of Chester Co., Penna.) to investigate.

Originally all the land south of Virginia had been granted by Charles II of England to eight Lord Proprietors. But colonization was slow. The King withdrew seven of the grants but the eighth was held by Lord John Carteret Earl of Granville. He refused to sell the grant that had been assigned to his father. The tract was a strip about 50 miles wide extending along south of the Virginia line.

Lord Carteret offered grants to the Nottingham Colony, formed in the bounds of the Nottingham church in Chester Co., Penna. The Nottingham Colony sent agents to survey the North Carolina offer and secure rights to thirty-three plats or sections

of about 640 acres each lying in the drainage areas of North Buffalo and Reedy Creeks. The grants were considered to be deeds but there was a provision that the grantees pay a nominal semi-annual fee to the Earl.

The Colony seemed to have had an agreement with a young man in the Nottingham Church area named David Caldwell to study to be a minister and then to join the group in North Carolina as its pastor. He started at New Jersey College (Princeton) in 1750 about the time the colony started to acquire land grants. Some delay ensued in getting the grants of land.

Among the nineteen members of the original group were Adam and Robert Mitchell. In Dec. 1753 grants were made and soon thereafter the nineteen families arrived. Others joined at later dates. A Quaker settlement was made just west of the Nottingham Group and a German settlement east of the group. The three groups lived in harmony through the years.

BUFFALO CHURCH PIONEERS

Buffalo had run wild in the region. A creek was called Buffalo Creek. The Presbyterian settlers planned a church to be called the North Buffalo Creek Presbyterian Church. Around this church the community grew. Adam Mitchell was granted 631 acres, in 1753, in the watershed of Buffalo Creek. If Robert received a grant at the same time, there is no record. On October 2, 1762, he bought 560 acres from another member of the colony, Robert Donnell. Robert's land was "on both sides

of Reedy Creek". Adam and Robert bought and sold land thereafter. (See record section). Since our Mitchells in North Carolina were such devout Presbyterians we will devote attention to their religious efforts.

THE BUFFALO CHURCH

Adam Mitchell encouraged church attendance. Until a building was available, services were conducted in Adam's home. On August 31, 1755, Rev. McAlden, a Presbyterian Missionary, preached the first service in the community. A church group was organized and a log church building was erected. The exact date is unknown. It is of record that Adam Mitchell sold one acre off his own land (and near his home) for 20 shillings for a church-house and church-yard, in 1768. The deed read in part "For the use of a Presbyterian Meeting House to those that are members of the Synod of Philadelphia and New York Synod and to that use forever." (Two other deeds issued later, one in 1827 and one in 1850 covering added areas.) In place of the log structure, a frame church building was constructed to seat 100 people. A third and present church (with many improvements during the years) was built in 1827. Brick for the building was made on a lot just west of the church site.

Dr. David Caldwell was the first pastor. (See biographical section). The church grew with the community and today has a large congregation housed in a beautiful modern edifice. Adam Mitchell and family were active in church work.



The Buffalo Presbyterian Church as of today. It was organized in 1756.



The Liberty Pin Oak Tree still stands. It is over 17 feet in circumference. Colonial Army camped around it.

Adam Mitchell was the first Ruling Elder. Robert Mitchell and his family were active members also. The congregation were Whigs and therefore harrassed by the English and Tories. (See later account).

The church-yard became the final resting-place for many pioneers including over a score of our earlier Mitchells. (See record section).

GUILFORD COURT-HOUSE

The Buffalo Church was at first in Rowan Co., North Carolina. Guilford County was formed, in 1771, from part of Rowan County including the Buffalo Church area. A place for conducting legal business was essential. A petition was circulated in 1773, containing 248 signatures including those of Adam and Robert Mitchell and John McMachen and his son John Blair McMachen, seeking a court-house and recommending a site. It was granted in 1774. The site was on land adjoining that of Robert Mitchell. Meantime, the legal business was conducted in a private home. By signing the petition, John McMachen and his son gave proof of their residence in North Carolina at that period.

The new court-house was named Guilford. After the Revolutionary War, the name was changed to "Martinsville" in honor of Governor Alexander Martin a former part-time

resident and neighbor and a very intimate friend of Reverend David Caldwell.

In order to have the court-house more nearly in the center of Guilford County, it was moved, in 1808, to its present location about five miles south-east and the name changed to "Greensboro" in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. As years passed, Guilford (Martinsville) had grown with an increasing number of stores and shops. But, with the removal of the court-house, the town dwindled and died. Today, there is scarcely a trace of the town of old. The area has become a part of the City of Greensboro.

THE PIONEER LIFE

Our ancestors in North Carolina were real pioneers. Their way of life is well expressed by Rev. S. M. Rankin, Pastor of the Buffalo Church (in later years) in his "The Buffalo Church and Its People".

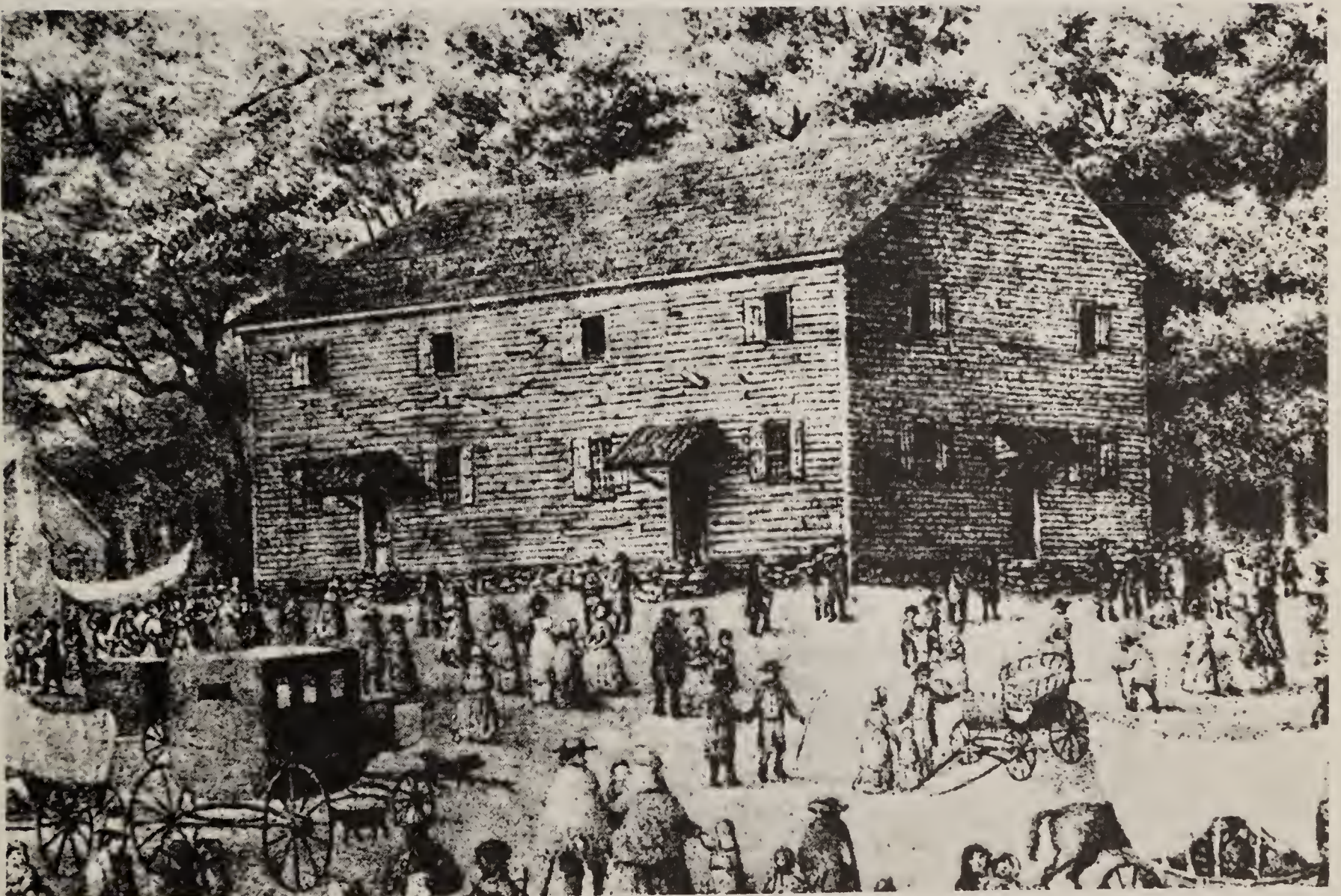
THE PERSECUTION OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH

The Encyclopedia Britannica says Vol. 18, p. 497 "During the American Revolution, the Presbyterian Churches throughout the Colonies suffered severly. The devotion of their members, especially the Scotch-Irish, to the cause of Independence was equalled by no other denomination. No racial or religious group was superior to them in intelligence, love of freedom, moral

The battlefield at Guilford Courthouse as it appeared in 1854. From Lossing's, A Pictorial Field Book of the American Revolution. Sketch by Benson J. Lossing.



New Garden Meetinghouse. A skirmish near this building was the first clash in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. The meetinghouse was also used as a hospital for some of the wounded in the battle.



Above pictures from the booklet, National Military Parks "Guilford Courthouse". The wounded soldiers of both armies were treated there.

firmness and capacity for political achievement." The above quotation was a general appraisal.

PERSECUTION OF OUR MITCHELL GROUP

The Presbyterian colony in what is now Guilford County was especially persecuted. Among the leaders of that group were Adam and Robert Mitchell. The Rev. S. M. Rankin wrote "The Governor of North Carolina was appointed by the English Crown, and he in turn appointed all sheriffs, judges, clerks, and other officers. In this, the people were denied all right of self-government. They were taxed without representation, and the taxes were heavy for the times. The sheriff and his deputies would go out to collect the taxes, and, if a man did not have the money at hand to pay, his horse or some article of value to him, was put up for sale on the spot, with no one present but the sheriff and his deputies. One of the deputies would bid it off at his own figure, and take the man's property away from him. The sheriff would sometimes, in this same manner, actually sell the clothes from the backs of members of the family concerned.

Clerks of court, registers of deeds, surveyors, entry-takers, and such officers defrauded the people by demanding from two to five times as much as legal fees and authorized taxes."

"When a man objected to such illegal treatment, he would be arrested and to obtain release, he would have to agree never

again to give his opinion of the laws, nor to object to the extraordinary amount of the fees. (The judges themselves used the word "extraordinary").

The people petitioned repeatedly to the Governor. He made empty promises. In the meantime, the men appointed by him were becoming increasingly wealthy. They flaunted their wealth with fine clothes, new houses and furniture."

One of the worst offenders was Colonel Edmund Fanning. He was a leader in robbing the people. Even their lands were taken from them if there was the slightest flaws in the wording of the title to them. If no flaws existed, they were trumped up by Fanning and his men. A record in Guilford County shows that Edmund Fanning owned land adjoining Robert Mitchell's land. The earliest records were on file at Salisbury, N.C. (The county-seat of then Rowan County). The officers of this county were said to be ardent co-workers with Edmund Fanning in defrauding the people.

It is not known when the original grant to Robert Mitchell disappeared nor when the family first learned that it was missing. When he died in 1775, the loss was discovered in settling the estate but nothing could be done at that time (with Fanning in power)

Naturally, there was great resentment at the robbery of the people. Public protest was but to invite more harrassment.

Secret organizations planned ways to bring about reasonable taxes and fees. For this they were called "The Regulators". When appeals to the Governor failed, their patience was so exhausted they began to handle the sheriffs and their underlings roughly. They forcibly liberated some of their number who had been imprisoned. Some refused to pay more taxes until they were reimbursed for the fraudulent taxes already forced on them. This action brought matters to a climax. During court week in 1770, the harrassed settlers gathered in large numbers at Hillsboro, County-seat of Orange County, east of Guilford County and center of Edmund Fanning's operation.

They gathered to seek justice and so frightened the judge that he left town. Edmund Fanning was captured and severely whipped. They demolished his home and fine furniture". (Rankin)

In March 1771, the Council of State declared war on the "Regulators" and an army led by Governor Tyron went to subdue them. The Regulators met the army about 21 miles south-east of Robert Mitchell's home and a battle was fought on May 16, 1771. The battle (at Alamansee) has been called the "First Battle for American Freedom". "It is a fact that most of the men of Buffalo Church were there" (Rev. S. M. Rankin). Adam and Robert Mitchell were prominent members and leaders in the Buffalo Church.

THE McMACHEN FAMILY

Meantime the families of Adam and Robert Mitchell were maturing. John McMachen's family was also growing up. On September 12, 1769, marriage bonds were recorded between Elizabeth McMachen and Adam Mitchell (#7). At that time there were three Adams: (1) Adam Sr., (1712); (2) his son Adam Mitchell Jr., and Adam Mitchell #7 the son of Robert (1713). This last Adam has been called the Revolutionary war Adam.

John McMachen recorded his approval of his daughter Elizabeth's marriage to Adam. They were married on October 31, 1769. Adam had married his 1st cousin Jennett Mitchell on April 5, 1766. She died February 20, 1767, three days after giving birth to her only son, Robert (#7). Elizabeth reared Robert and twelve children of her own, endured the trials of the pre-revolutionary war period, then the dangers and trials of the war and finally, saw her home looted and burned and a battle fought on her homeland. Then she moved with her husband Adam (#7) west across the Great Smoky Mountains to settle and establish a new home in Eastern Tennessee. Truly, Elizabeth is one of the most prominent members of our Mitchell Group. Today, thousands of her descendants may feel proud to have had such an ancestress.

Robert's three daughters had meantime married. (See genealogy section). The children of Adam Senior (1712)

Adam Mitchell
 to
 Eliz. McMachen
 September 12. 1769
 Sealed & delivered
 in the presence of
 John Frohock.
 Adam Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell

SIGNATURES OF THREE DIRECT ANCESTORS. In
 part of Robert Mitchell line, in marriage proposal of
 Adam Mitchell #7 to Elizabeth McMachen, Sept. 12, 1772.

The marriage proposed Between
 Mr Mitchell of Bearor & my Daugh-
 ter Elizabeth is with of a probation
 of your humble Lth John
 5th Sept 1769
 Jth McMachen

Signature in legal approval of marriage of his daughter
 Elizabeth to Adam Mitchell #7 by John McMachen.

consisted of five boys and one girl. They too, were married except one son, John, who had been killed in a pre-revolutionary war skirmish with the English and Tories.

JOHN McMACHEN

John McMachen was in Guilford County just a few years. He must have been thoroughly discouraged with the treatment of the Presbyterian Colonists by the British and Tory assistants. He left Guilford County and settled in Tennessee, an area where the British had not yet moved out to molest the settlers to any great extent. His family at the time consisted of four girls and one boy. Elizabeth had married Adam (#7) and remained in Guilford County until their migration after the war.

THE BATTLE - FIELD AREA

A part of the Battle of Guilford, C.H., was fought on Mitchell land. When Robert Mitchell (B. 1713) received his original grant, most of the acreage lay in the Horse Pen Creek water-shed. That creek was a tributary of Rocky Ford Creek. Rocky Ford Creek comprised quite an extensive acreage. A portion of Robert's land included a tract that extended over a ridge into the Hunting Creek area. That creek was a tributary of Buffalo Creek whose water-shed also comprised a large land area. Land grants then referred to creek drainage areas. Hunting Creek flowed across Robert's land. Robert Mitchell died in 1775.

He left, by a will, the Hunting Creek tract of 107 acres to his "beloved wife", Margaret, to be her home during her life and then to his son Adam or to his grandson, Robert. We may assume that their residence was, at his death, on the 107 acre tract. After Robert's death, Adam and his family lived with his mother on the tract.

THE 107 ACRES

The 107 acre tract - part of the eventual battle - field lay on both sides of the main road called "The Salisbury Road". The road connected the two county seats, Salisbury of Rowan County and Guilford C.H., of Guilford County. It was also called "The New Garden Road", after the Quaker settlement of New Garden just west of the Buffalo Church colony. A road from the north called the "Bruce Road" (no longer extant) joined the main road. Beginning at their junction and facing west, the land "descends a hill for about 125 yards and then across a valley 100 yards wide." There were open fields on both sides of the main road. Much of the fiercest fighting took place on those fields. A log house, (tradition states) stood on the south side of the fork of the two roads. A spring was used at the foot of the hill "well known for its purity and refreshing coolness of its waters" (Rankin). That spring still

flows. There was an old grist mill on the north side of Salisbury Road and on the west side of Hunting Creek (that flowed across Robert's 107 acres). There is no record of Robert or his son Adam actually operating the mill which was said to "be a great convenience to the town". The mill-race was discernable for over a century.

PERSECUTION OF THE BUFFALO CHURCH PEOPLE

North Carolina had been spared any major battle until late in the Revolutionary war. But there were many minor skirmishes. The British and their cruel Tory allies increased their pressure on the resisting Colonists called the "Whigs". Gen. Cornwallis came into the Buffalo Creek area several times and camped. "His cavalry and detached parties of his soldiers were constantly pillaging, plundering and robbing the homes of the community. What the men and their horses could not consume was destroyed, corn cribs were pulled down and their corn wasted. The hay and fodder were burned or scattered about. The fences were destroyed. It seemed to be an object with the British to do as much mischief and produce as much wretchedness over the country as possible" (Life of Caldwell, by Rev. E. W. Caruthers). "Most of the men were away from home in the army. In many cases, the British soldiers drove the women and children from their homes or otherwise mistreated them (Rankin's Buffalo Church").

THE BATTLE

A brief account of the Battle follows (after this paragraph). For a more complete discussion of the Battle of Guilford C.H. see "Guilford Court-House" a 40 page hand book issued by the National Park Department. It is well illustrated and covers the whole campaign. Price 25 cents. Address "The Superintendent of Documents" Washington 25, D.C. Ask for National Park Service Book Series #30. For a more comprehensive covering of the actual battle, see "Heritage Magazine" April 1956.

The maneuvering of the opposing armies finally brought them in contact in the Buffalo Church area. Gen. Greene took a stand at Guilford C.H. The British approached from the west along the Salisbury Road. Dense forests with heavy underbrush, save for a few open fields, caused the British to stay rather close to the road. Both armies' artillery were absolutely limited to the main road. An indecisive skirmish occurred on March 14, 1781 near the Quaker settlement at New Garden (just west of the Buffalo Church area.)

Gen Greene's forces encamped for the night around a large pin-oak tree (that still stands). It is called "The Liberty Oak" (It is now over 17 feet in circumference). The colonial troops were placed for defense in three lines of battle (about 400 yds. apart) to

① AND ②, BUILDINGS WHICH SHOW ON TARLETON AND OTHER EARLY MAPS - VERY PROBABLY MITCHELL OWNED

THE SPRING FOR WATER SUPPLY WAS PROBABLY ON THE CREEK SIDE OF BOTH SETS OF BUILDINGS

③ ANOTHER POSSIBILITY. BUILDING SHOWN ON SOME LATER MAPS. THERE ARE SPRINGS - GOOD ONES - STILL USABLE BETWEEN ② AND ③. BUT THEY ARE IN THE

GLEN ACROSS WHICH THE CAVALRY CHARGE WAS MADE. FAMILY "SPRING HOUSE" LEGENDS DO NOT MAKE THIS LOCATION THE PROBABLE ONE FOR THE SPRING SERVING THE MITCHELL RESIDENCE OR RESIDENCES.

OVERLAY SHOWING ONE INTERPRETATION OF THE

DEED OF NOV. 8
1784

REGRANTING LAND TO
ADAM MITCHELL

"ON THE WATERS OF
HUNTING CREEK,
BEGINNING
ON THE
WEST SIDE
OF THE COURT
HOUSE LAND"

COURT
HOUSE

"WHITE
OAK"

26.25 CHAINS (1732 FT)

41 CHAINS

③

"107 ACRES"

②

①

"UP SAID CREEK"

41 CHAINS (2705 FT)

"WEST ON SAID OLD LINE"

"LATELY HENRY ROSS"

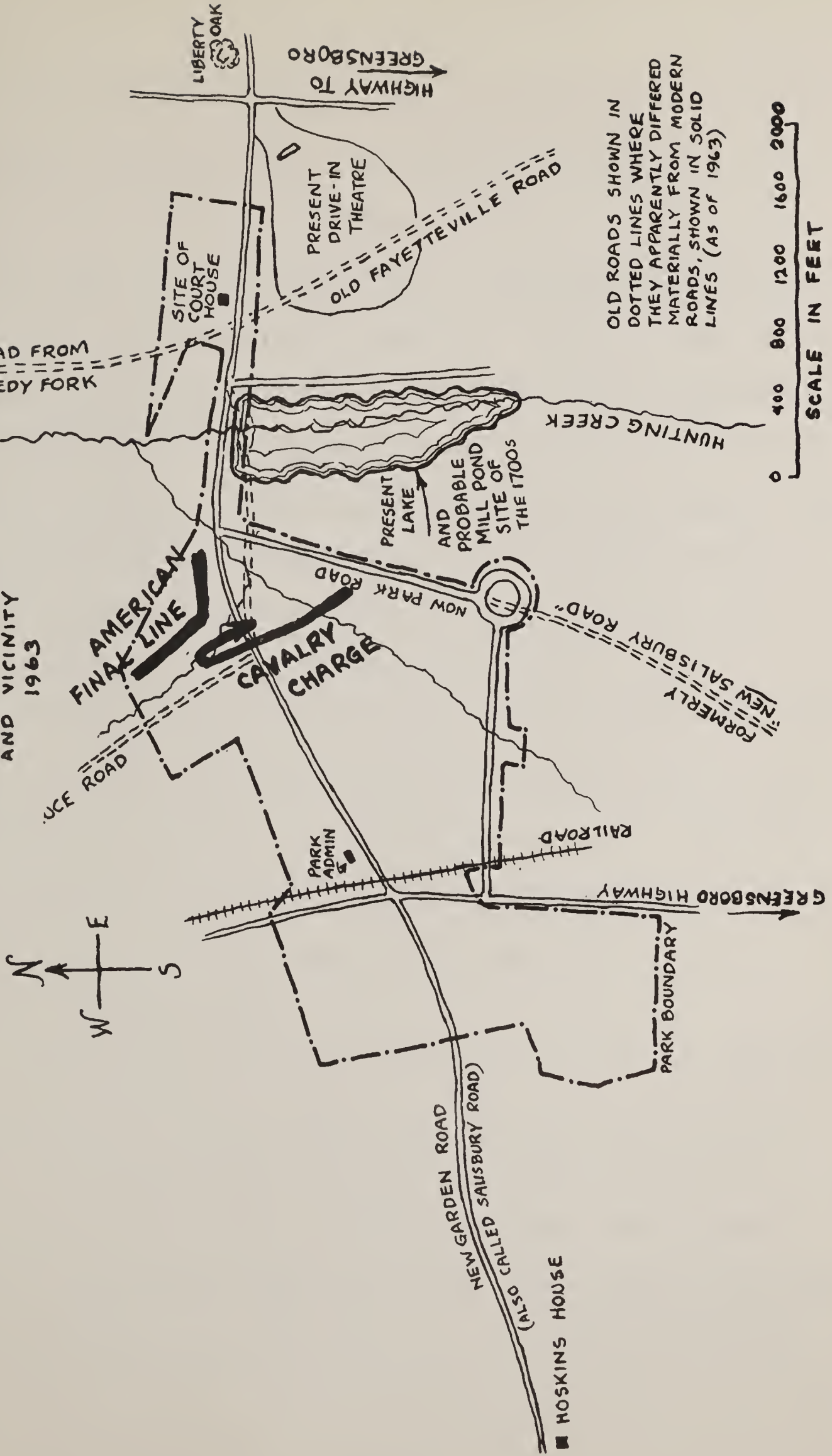
CHESTNUT
BUSH
CORNER

"DEEDED LAND"

"MITCHELL OLD"

The above map, with its overlay, shows probable location of the 107 acre tract. It is most probable that the earliest Mitchell residence was at No. (1) or No. (2) location. The historical researchers map of the Park showed buildings at these locations but none at position (3). Another earlier map shows a structure at this No. (3) position. Therefore, it should not be ruled out as a possibility in further researching.

GUILFORD COURT HOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND VICINITY 1963



the west from the Court-House. The two first lines extended on both sides of the main road. The third line was entirely north of the road. The weather was pleasant on March 15, 1781 in the afternoon when the battle was fought. The first line, about one mile west of the Court-House, was composed of totally inexperienced militia. They had no bayonets to resist the bayonet-equipped enemy. Those colonists were poorly armed. But they had the advantage of rail fences to delay the attacking enemy under close range. The patriots had instructions to fire two rounds and then retreat. They did so but fled precipitously through the other two lines instead of making a slower deliberate retreat.

The second line of patriots was better equipped. The men for the most part, were not combat experienced. But they had fine, experienced officers. Sentinels were placed on the flanks, by Gen. Stevens, to prevent a rout. The second line held long enough to inflict serious injury to the enemy. Then, they too, retired but in good order.

The third line bore the real blunt of the battle. That line was composed of veteran troops from Maryland and Virginia. Nearly all the British forces were concentrated against that Colonial third line. This made the combattants about equal in number. The hand-to-hand conflict became so bitter at one point and the outcome so uncertain that Gen. Cornwallis, observing

from higher ground in rear of his lines, ordered his artillery to fire a "whiff" of grape-shot into the melee of friend and foe (to the horror of his own General O'Hara). The grape-shot barrage ended that part of the fighting. Then Col. William Washington's regiment of Cavalry charged into the British infantry ranks. The result was devastating to the British. Among the American troopers was Peter Francisco, the patriotic giant, armed with the special five foot saber provided by Gen. George Washington. Peter killed eleven men but was badly wounded and fell unconscious on the battle-field (read a more complete account in our biographical section or a more thorough one yet in October 1959 edition of "Heritage Magazine"). A large monument marks the site of Peter's exploit (on Mitchell land). Peter eventually recovered. Numerous other monuments dot the battle field. The largest one, quite properly, being to the memory of Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

Another patriot left for dead on the battle field was Robert Montgomery, brother of Esther Montgomery, wife of Samuel Doak, Jr. Robert came from the Shenandoah Valley. He too, recovered.

AFTER THE BATTLE

The British forces lost 93 killed and 439 seriously wounded. The colonists lost 78 killed and 183 seriously wounded. Neither side seemed inclined to continue the battle to a definite conclusion.

The Colonists withdrew to the north-east, necessarily leaving their seriously wounded. They with 70 wounded of the British forces were taken to the Quaker New Garden buildings for treatment. A cold mid-March rain had fallen during the night after the battle. Boys were used to help bury the dead. Some of the women claimed their dead and wounded. Some of their dead were buried in the Buffalo Church-yard. But most of the British and Tory dead and some of the colonial dead were buried on the battle-field mostly "in the old field next to the court-house" (This field was Adam Mitchell's (#7) land on part of the tract willed by his father Robert (1713) for a home for his wife Margaret).

"The British stayed around for a few weeks after the battle. They continued to over-run the country. No man, even the aged was safe in his own home. The Whigs (and the Buffalo Church men were all Whigs) had to hide out and sleep in the thickets or collect in squads for protection. . . . The homes were repeatedly robbed until the people had practically nothing left". (Rev. S. M. Rankin).

Life for the Whig men and their unguarded families became almost intolerable. But both men and families carried on as true patriots. Seven of the Buffalo Church men were so devoted and so

efficient that they became officers holding the rank of captain to colonel.

MARGARET DEFIES THE BRITISH

As the clash of the opposing forces neared, it was rather obvious where the battle would be fought. The women folks sought such safety for themselves and children as they could. One group assembled at the Robert Rankin home and prayed. Elizabeth Mitchell had her step-son, 14 years old Robert, and five of her own including "Ibby", just three months old. Where she went is uncertain. One legend is that she took her children down to their spring-house away from the road and the open ground. It is quite definitely reported (but still legendary) that the grandmother, Margaret, took certain possessions to the spring-house to await the outcome of the battle. A wounded British soldier, seeking water, found the grandmother Margaret and reported her to an officer. The latter went to the spring-house and found Margaret sitting on a hair trunk. He ordered her to get off the trunk so that he could inspect its contents. She refused and said that they had looted and burned her home and that he could kill her but that she would not get up. The officer left her unharmed. It is said that in later years, after Adam and his family had moved to Tennessee and he had script for 1000 acres over in Davidson County that he never used, that he kept the script with other papers

in a "hair trunk". A legal (and recorded) inventory of Adam's personal property after his death lists "one small trunk". It would seem to corroborate the legend of Margaret's defiance of the British at the spring-house, and of Adam using a hair trunk in Tennessee.

POST-BATTLE CONDITIONS

After the battle, Elizabeth and her family and Adam's mother, Margaret, were homeless. We can only surmise that relatives or friends, possibly some of the benevolent non-combatant Quaker neighbors gave them temporary refuge. When, following the surrender of Cornwallis, the patriots could safely return home, Adam Mitchell somehow cared for his family. But within a year, he sold his land except for the 107 acres that had been willed to his mother by Robert his father. Adam could not give clear title to that 107 acres. Papers had been lost or stolen and no record was extant. Adam did sell 229 acres to John Hamilton on January 21, 1782. He left Guilford Court-House between that date and August 18, 1785 when, having been given a re-grant to the 107 acres, he sold it too, to John Hamilton. In making that deed, he listed his address as being in Washington County, Tenn.

Adam's loss during the war was great. Legend says it exceeded \$30,000.00. His home had been looted and burned. His cleared land was a virtual cemetery. He was urged (legend states)

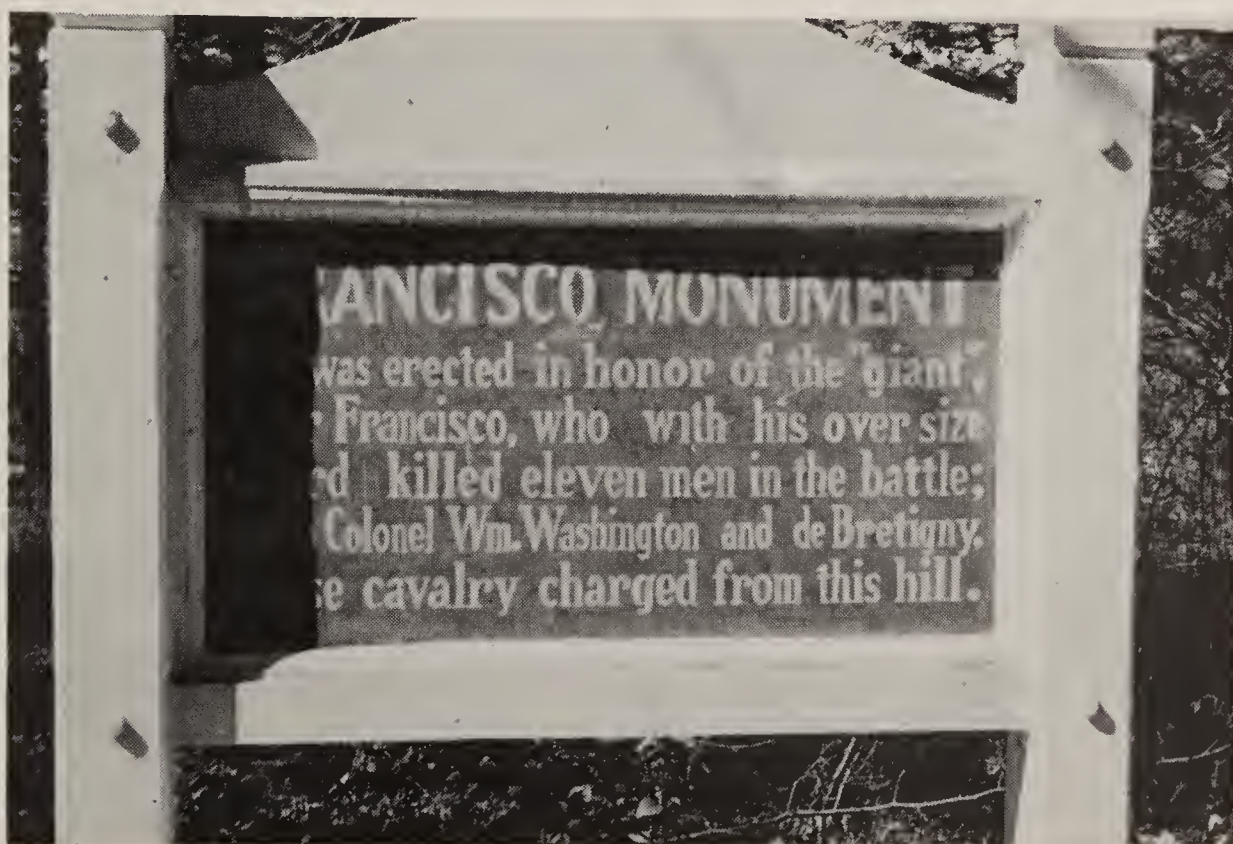
to apply to the Government for damages but refused saying that the young Nation could ill afford to pay for such damages. He did accept a grant for 1000 acres of land in Tennessee. But instead of going to the script land area, Adam elected to move to Washington County, Tennessee where he bought land of his brother-in-law John Blair McMachen, Jr., his father-in-law John McMachen and 200 acres from William Fain. The tracts purchased were near the McMachens and Fains home. The land was only about ten miles from the home, college and church of Rev. Samuel Doak. Adam's land was about four miles north east of present-day Jonesboro and was in the Knob Creek Drainage area.

THE 107 ACRES

Adam Mitchell kept nominal ownership of the 107 acres (save for the twelve years between the time John Hamilton bought it on August 15, 1785 and the time he relinquished it on March 1, 1797). On December 1, 1778 Adam had requested a regrant, thus indicating a prior ownership. This request was not unusual. Similar requests were also made by others. But it was not until after the war (on Nov. 8, 1784) Governor Alexander Martin who had lived about a half mile from the tract, signed a regrant. He had been a Buffalo Church associate of the Mitchells before and during the war. He knew the tract and he knew the conditions of the times during British occupancy.



The Site of the main battle. Peter Francisco Monument in foreground. The area is part of "The 107 acres."



Sign Reads, FRANCISCO MONUMENT - This was erected in honor of the "giant", Peter Francisco, who with his oversized sword killed eleven men in the battle; and to Colonel Willian Washington and De Bretigny, whose cavalry charged from this hill.

On August 15, 1785, Adam deeded the 107 acre tract to John Hamilton to whom he had previously sold the 229 acreage. In 1797, Adam's son William (#71) returned to Guilford County from Tennessee and legally witnessed Hamilton's relinquishment of the 107 acres. John Hamilton was considered a wealthy man. He was County Register before, during and after the date of the relinquishment. What was his motive in parting with the land? At any rate, no record of sale of the land was made by Adam or his sons, William or Robert (who had some claim on the tract through wills). Surely, title to the land must have eventually passed (through non-payment of taxes) to the county or the city of Greensboro that was growing and expanding. Many other patriotic men of Greensboro formed a company "for benevolent purpose of preserving and adorning the grounds over which the Battle of Guilford C.H., was fought" and kept it so for 30 years. They had no reason to ask the city for the 107 acres since the city was doing the exact thing, too, by placing the 107 acres or part of it in its park system. So, in forming the National Military Park, some at least of the 107 acres is not a part of the Military Park and yet they were an important part of the battle field.

Hunting Creek ran across the 107 acres providing power for the colonial grist-mill at the junction of creek and main (Salisbury) road. The creek now feeds two or three artificial lakes. The spring still flows. Only the presence of monuments and markers gives evidence of that struggle for freedom on the tract.

A NATIONAL FIGURE EMERGES

When Adam Mitchell (#7) sold his 229 acres to John Hamilton, the official witnesses to the transaction were two Buffalo Church members, Francis McNairy and his son John. In 1784, the 22 year old John was admitted to the bar. He began practicing law at Guilford Court-House. Two years later, another young man, having been admitted to the bar in adjoining Rowan County, came to Guilford C.H., also to practice law. He lived with the McNairys. Of this man the Encyclopeda Britannica (edition 1951) states: "He was wild, quick-tempered and independent with little disposition to be studious" and later "and is perhaps the only president of whom it may be said that he went out of office far more popular than when he entered." He was Andrew Jackson.

ANDREW JACKSON

Exactly fourteen years, to a day, before the Battle of Guilford C.H. Andrew was born in humble surroundings in North Carolina. At 13 years of age, he participated in the Battle of Hanging Rock. A year later, he was captured by the British and an

English officer ordered Andrew to shine his (the officer's) boots.

Andrew refused, whereupon the officer struck the youth with a saber causing a wound that left a scar that Andrew carried to his grave.

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When he lived with the Presbyterian McNairys, he no doubt attended Buffalo Church. Later in life he became a Presbyterian. Meantime, Adam Mitchell and his family had moved to Tennessee. But Adam's (1712) family were still living there in the small village, so that Andrew Jackson must have met them often. One year later, young Andrew and John McNairy were given positions in Tennessee, John to be a judge (and later to have a county named in his honor) at Knoxville and Andrew Jackson to Jonesboro as Prosecuting Attorney. After serving for one year in Jonesboro, Andrew, too, was sent to Knoxville. After serving with success in civic and military affairs, he ultimately was elected to the presidency. While at Johnsboro, Andrew lived at the home of Major Christopher Taylor 2-1/2 miles south of Jonesboro. We may surely assume that Andrew was closely associated with John McMachen County Register and Justice, (our ancestor). He no doubt associated too, with Adam Mitchell and his family in church and home. He knew the Mitchells so well at Guilford C.H., that there would naturally be associations

with their Tennessee relatives. Andrew was a fine horseman.

At that time, he owned a horse of which he was quite proud.

He engaged in races with it. So, the six or seven miles distance from his domicile to the Hebron Church and the Mitchell home, was no problem to him.

ADAM MITCHELL (1712) LINEAGE

When Adam Mitchell (#7) moved to Tennessee all his descendants did likewise except one and possibly two of his sisters who had married local men. But Adam (1712) and his descendants except Robert (#5) remained in North Carolina. They carried on with honor, the religious and patriotic tenets of Adam (1712). (We ask aid in getting more data about them).

THE TWO JOHN MITCHELLS

Two of Adam (1712) descendants named John Mitchell had dramatic careers. John #4 son of Adam (1712) was a devoted member of the Buffalo Church and the Whig group. He was so eager in his Whig practices that he lost his life in a pre-revolutionary war skirmish with the British.

The other John Mitchell (#24) was a nephew of John #4 and a grandson of Adam (1712). He was known as "Blind John". Legendary report is that, while working in the harvest field, he was prostrated by the heat. He was given cold water to drink. Something caused permanent blindness.

John taught voice as a vocation and also dealt in land. "His rich melodious voice in church services was an inspiration to its members" (Rankin). At his death, in 1841, he most considerately remembered, in his will, numerous relatives and friends. He remembered the Caldwell Institute and naturally, the Buffalo Church. (See Will section herein). John was buried in the Buffalo Church-yard.

THE CALDWELL INSTITUTE

The Caldwell Institute was organized and managed by Rev. David Caldwell, pastor of the Buffalo Church. It was situated on land purchased from John Hamilton (about 2-1/2 miles S.W. of the Buffalo Church). The school afforded a means to higher education to many local residents, including numerous Mitchells, and later to students from distant places. Over fifty graduates became Presbyterian ministers. Five graduates became governors of one or another of our states. Many graduates became members of the U.S. Congress.

Rev. Caldwell maintained the Institute until he was over ninety years old. (See biographical section).

ANOTHER NATIONAL FIGURE

Before leaving our coverage of our Mitchells in Guilford County N.C., we mention a man born at Guilford C.H., and a

descendant of a Revolutionary War martyr. This man became a national figure, including being, as a congressman, the representative in Congress for years of many of our Mitchells in Coles County, Illinois.

During the Pre-Revolution Period when the British Council of State declared war on the Regulators, three Colonial emissaries visited Governor Tyron in his camp (the day before the Battle of Alamansee on May 16, 1771). All three were Buffalo Churchmen, David Campbell, Alexander Martin and Robert Thompson. After the parlee, Campbell and Martin were permitted to return to the Regulator force but Governor Tyron shot down Robert Thompson. Thompson became one of the very first martyrs of the Revolutionary Period. He left two sons and a daughter. His daughter married another Buffalo Churchman, James Cannon. Cannon became the grandfather of Hon. Joseph G. Cannon ("Uncle Joe") who served 46 years in the Nation House of Representatives and was Speaker of the House for 8 years. He was born May 1836 (and educated) at Guilford C.H. He moved to Illinois and practiced law at Danville in Vermillion County. By then, the several Mitchell groups and their descendants in Coles County numbered into the hundreds. For much of Cannon's services Coles County was in his district. He enjoyed talking about his Guilford C.H., birthplace. By his "southern

birth" and rearing, he was able to more readily understand the southern viewpoint in that Reconstruction Period. He was popular with House members of both political parties in the Congress.

TENNESSEE

Until a comparatively few years before the Revolutionary War, the land that is now Tennessee was a part of North Carolina. It was a wilderness uninhabited save by Indians. It was claimed by three countries. By the Treaty of Paris, France was eliminated and the power of Spain limited. The British actually controlled the area. After the defeat of the Colonist "Regulators" at Alamansee in 1771, many of them together with other disgruntled pioneers began to settle in the area. At that time North Carolina extended north to the Ohio River and west to the Mississippi River.

Mere trails and rivers served as routes of travel. Daniel Boone was no settler but he hunted in what is now Washington Co., Tenn. (The area where the Fains, the McMachens and the Mitchells ultimately settled). One time, Daniel escaped the Indians by hiding under a four-foot water-fall on Boone's Creek. A state marker (1A27) also indicates where "D. Boon cilled a bar in 1760". (Highway 23).

David Crockett was born near the junction of the Nolichucky River and Limeston Creek (His parents moved very soon after to the present site of Morristown outside of Washington County).

Conditions were very severe for the hunters and the settlers. The Indians were a constant menace. The settlers' clothing was made principally of skins. Until they could harvest a crop of grain and vegetables, they lived on wild game. It was plentiful. In the absence of grain, "bread" consisted of wild turkey-breasts and the lean part of venison. "Meat" was bear meat. Until vegetables were available, there was much illness.

Money was practically non-existent. As a make-shift "currency", some twenty articles were evaluated and declared legal tender. Among them were "fox skins 1-S 6D., beaver skins 6-S., bacon 6D., per lb. rye whiskey 2-S 6D per gallon" (Encly. Brit).

NICHOLAS FAIN

Among the very first settlers in Washington County, Tenn., was Nicholas Fain, whom we reported earlier as having moved, about 1753 through the Shenandoah Valley from Chester Co., Penna., on through the mountains and then into present day Tennessee. He settled on the Little Limestone River about four miles from present-day Jonesboro. Jonesboro was, later, the very first permanent town in Tennessee.

Nicholas and his wife reared a family of seven boys and one girl. When volunteers were called to resist the British, Nicholas Fain, joined and fought in the Battle of King's Mountain.

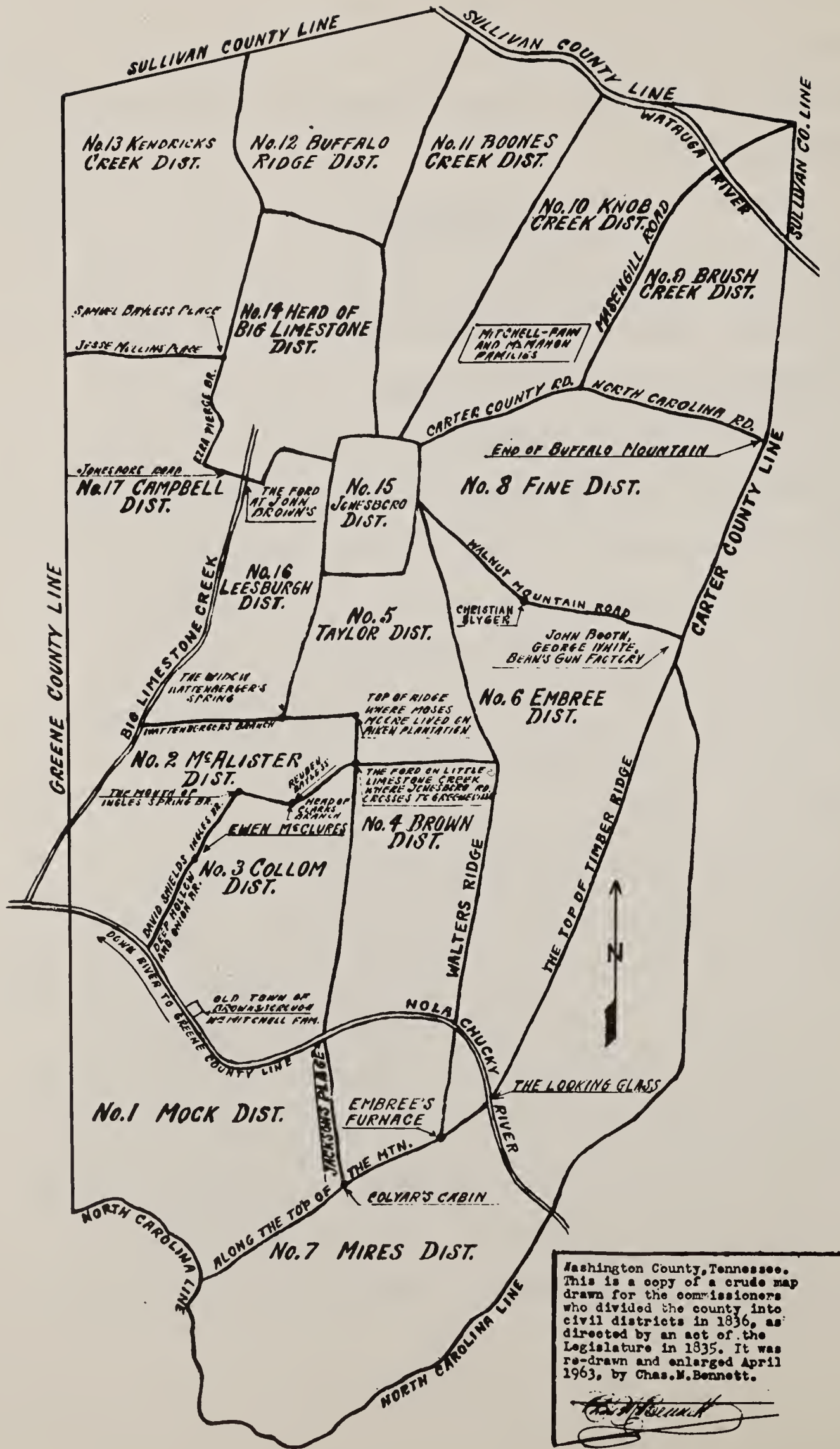
His son John was also in that battle.

The Fain family were active in Presbyterian church work. Nicholas died in 1785.

THE McMACHENS

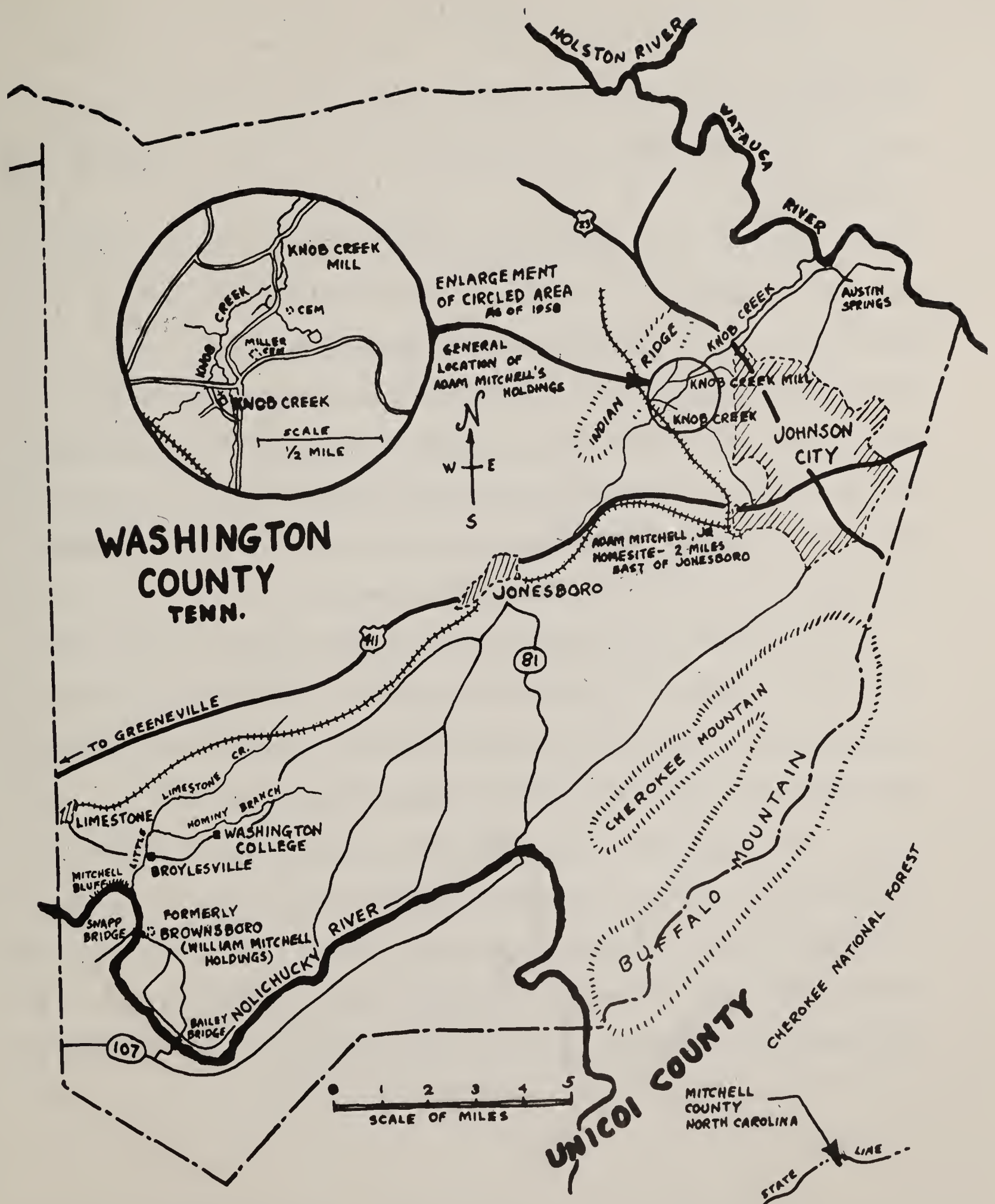
When in 1776, John McMachen and his family arrived in Eastern Tennessee (then a part of North Carolina) he settled next to Nicholas Fain. Their lands joined John acquired three grants of 540 acres, 300 acres and 150 acres. His son, John Blair McMachen acquired three grants, totalling 700 acres. John was quite civic minded. At the very first meeting to organize Washington County, February 23, 1778, John was appointed Justice and also Register. So, like his father did back in Frederick Co., Va., he was instrumental in organizing the county. (His grandson John Mitchell (#73) did the same later, in Owen Co., Indiana.

Three sons of Nicholas Fain married three daughters of John McMahan. Samuel Fain married Rosanna. They had seven children. Colonel John Fain married Nancy Agnes McMachen. They had four children. John went to join forces to control the Indians. As he bade his wife goodbye, he tarried and, while sitting on a log (so legend says) wrote his will. He was one of those massacred by the Indians at Sitico, Tennessee, on August 8, 1788. About seven years later, on March 31, 1795, Agnes married John Hammer, a local presbyterian. (He seemed to have been a



Washington County, Tennessee.
This is a copy of a crude map
drawn for the commissioners
who divided the county into
civil districts in 1836, as
directed by an act of the
Legislature in 1835. It was
re-drawn and enlarged April
1963, by Chas. M. Bennett.

Chas. M. Bennett



Of the two maps shown here, the one on the left is from one date 1836. the one on the right is modern 1959. Both have special Mitchell data.

much respected man by his relatives). Colonel John Fain and his brother Samuel, years earlier, had taken part, as privates, in Captain Evan Shelby's Company in the Battle of Point Pleasant. Nancy Agnes Fain Hammer had three children after marrying John Hammer.

William Fain married Sarah McMachen in 1781. They had eleven children. Their fifth child, Bettie (1789-1827), married Robert Gray (1780-1865). He was an elder in the Jonesboro (formerly Hebron) Presbyterian Church from 1827 until he moved to Charleston, Illinois. They were the parents of James Gray, whose daughter, Mary (1852-1942), married Rev. J. A. Piper (1883-1903) pastor of the Charleston Illinois Presbyterian Church for twenty-five years.

The ages of the three Fain boys were Samuel (1763-1794), John (1754-1788) and William (1757-1839). Records state that Rosanna McMachen was born on July 9, 1751 and Nancy Agnes was born on August 17, 1763 and died on March 18, 1842.

John Hammer, second husband of Nancy Agnes McMachen, was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Governor of Tennessee. John McMachen is the direct ancestor of many Mitchells through Adam Mitchell's (#7) wife, Elizabeth. But the Mitchells and the Fains were not related (unless it was way back in history).

But in the next generation, after Nicholas Fain's boys were grown, there was intermarriage. (see Mitchell genealogy section).

The Mitchells and Fains were however closely associated in church work. Adam Mitchell's (#7) will was witnessed by John Hammer the second husband of Nancy Agnes Fain and by Nicholas Fain, Jr., (1782-1849). Nicholas, Jr., was the oldest son of Nancy Fain by her first husband, Colonel John Fain.

THE HEBRON CHURCH

After his arrival in Tennessee, Adam Mitchell (37) attended Samuel Doak's Salem church about ten miles away. Samuel, in turn, preached at the home of Adam and also at two neighbors' homes, Samuel Fain and Henry Miller. He also preached at the court-house in Jonesboro.

In 1790, Adam and neighbors organized a church that they named the Hebron Presbyterian Church. They were officially aided by Rev. Samuel Doak and Rev. Hezekiah Balch. Adam and wife named the youngest child after Hezekiah Balch.

Land for the church building, a log structure, was given by John Blair McMachen. It was surveyed but no deed was recorded. The log church was also used for a school.

Elders chosen were Adam Mitchell, John Blair McMachen and Samuel Fain. In 1840, the name of the church was changed to the Jonesboro Presbyterian church. In 1816 the church was

moved into Jonesboro and a building was erected on August 10, 1850. The new building was dedicated by Rev. Rufus P. Wells who said in part: "The name Mitchell should be held sacred here and whether we are reminded of old Adam Mitchell facing the wintry weather to attend the House of God at a distance of ten miles (Rev. Samuel Doaks Salem Church H.E.M.), and afterward spending labor and property to build a House of Worship in his immediate neighborhood, himself the life and soul of the Hebron Church, or of the younger Adam Mitchell an Elder here nearly thirty years, for a long time the only elder and A Godly man, discreet and excellent christian, so deeply interested in the welfare of this church, that though living two miles in the country, he could attend an evening prayer-meeting in town, or of Robert Mitchell or of James Mitchell, his son, both elders in this church or of John A. Mitchell, leaving home and friends for Christ". (From records of the Jonesboro Church, part of which are filed at the Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian Church at Montreal, North Carolina).

Today, the Church still carries on the work as our Mitchells would all desire.

ELDERS OF HEBRON CHURCH

(From records of Jonesboro (formerly Hebron Church.
Session record 1845-62 p.322).

Adam Mitchell, Sr. (#7) was elected and ordained an Elder
"about 1790". He lived on a place later owned by Peter Reeves.

Robert Mitchell (#70) was elected and ordained an Elder
"about 1805". He lived on the place later owned by Samuel Greer
just below Jonesboro.

Adam Mitchell, Jr. (#74) was elected and ordained an elder
"about 1805". He lived on the place later belonging to John Greene's
estate about two miles east of Jonesboro. He moved to Charleston,
Illinois "about 1833-34".

James A. Mitchell (#700) was elected and ordained an Elder
"about 1823". He removed to Charleston, Illinois, "about 1833".

John A. Mitchell (#746) graduated at Princeton Theological
Seminary and afterwards (licensed as a minister) preached
occasionally at Jonesboro and Elizabethtown, Tennessee. He was,
for a time, pastor (probably in the Seaman's Church), at Charleston,
South Carolina. Thoroughly imbued with the missionary spirit, he
embarked with a long cherished purpose, on the 9th day of December,
1837, as a missionary to China. He arrived at Singapore on the 5th
day of April, 1833, and died there of tuberculosis on the 2nd day of
October 1838.

John B. McMachen was elected and ordained Elder "about 1790". Lived on the place later owned by J.F. Deaderick, called "The Cottage". He moved to Kentucky before 1800.

Samuel Fain, elected and ordained Elder "about 1790". He lived on the place later owned by Henry Miller". Died not long before 1794.

Robert Gray elected and ordained Elder "about 1823". Removed to Charleston, Illinois before 1834. He married Elizabeth Fain (see Charleston, Illinois paragraph later) daughter of William Fain and Sarah McMachen Fain.

ADAM MITCHELL (#7)

Adam Mitchell lived out his days on his farm near Jonesboro, Tennessee. It is to be hoped that, after the hectic life that he and his family lived among the cruel British and their equally cruel Tory associates, that he and his family lived in Tennessees under peaceful conditions and that the privations of their newer frontier life were not too severe. Adam died in 1802. His will was proven in August of that year. Judging from the inventory of Adam's personal property filed in Washington County, Tennessee, Inventory Book OO p.p. 147,148 and 149 by his sons John (#73) and William (#71), Adam Mitchell had accumulated considerable of a fortune before his death.

Adam's military service record is vague. In the early part of the war many Whigs were in the militia, coming and

going as called to serve. It were better that no record or roll be known to Tory spies lest the British and Tories vent revenge. If Adam had definite service it does not seem to be of record. There is a record of service after the Battle of Guilford C.H. (see record section here).

Comments by a record searcher at Jonesboro, Washington County, Tennessee, regarding Adam Mitchell "After checking some of the deeds to property of Adam Mitchell plus the additional personal property shown by the inventory, I can only come to the conclusion that he was among the wealthier and more cultured groups that pioneered in this frontier settlement". Reference the books of Adam, he wrote "I believe this inventory shows a wider selection of books than any inventory I have examined of that period. Many of our early settlers were from well-to-do and educated families. However, few of them thought it was practical or necessary to transport a fair library together with the things they must have for use in their new homes. It seems probable that Adam Mitchell must have brought these books on horse-back from Guilford County, North Carolina". (See our record section).

The pewter-ware at Guilford C.H. Historical Museum, as having been in use by Adam Mitchell's (#7) family at the time of the battle was presented by Thomas Hugh Mitchell (#7100) when he and J. Fain Anderson visited the battlefield and Mitchell land (The 107 acres).

ADAM'S SISTERS

Mary Mitchell (#8). Married James Ross and moved with him from Guilford County, North Carolina to Davidson County, Tennessee. Her mother Margaret, joined here there. Mary died in 1788 (Will proven on March 29, 1788 in Davidson County, Tennessee) (see Genealogy section herein). We welcome more data on her and her descendants.

Jean Mitchell (#9). Married a Mr. Anderson believed to have been a member of Buffalo Church is said to have moved with him to Tennessee. (More data is desired).

Rebecca Mitchell (#0). Married her first cousin, James Mitchell (#1). She died at Guilford C. H., North Carolina. (More data is desired)

THE SALEM CHURCH

The Salem Church at Washington College had been organized by Rev. Samuel Doak, Jr., where he remained as its pastor for 38 years. The original log building, erected in 1780, had been replaced by a frame building in 1825 and then by another in 1892.

After the Mitchells arrived from North Carolina and Adam's children matured to adulthood, Adam's son, William (#71) settled nearby and later became a ruling Elder. Other

Mitchells who were identified with that church included Mary Mitchell (#72) (who married James Witherspoon); William's son, William Montgomery Mitchell (3712) and his four children. Samuel (#7120) William (#7121) Adna (#7122) and Stella D. (#7123). Rev. John Andrew Mitchell (#743) of the Hebron Church, attended Salem Church during the time he attended Washington College. Down through the years, other Mitchells attended the college and were members of Salem Church. The Church still exists.

COUSIN ROBERT MITCHELL AND HIS FAMILY

Robert Mitchell (#5), born in 1750, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, was a son of Adam (1712) and therefore a cousin of Adam (#7) and a brother of Adam, Jr. (#2). Robert married Precilla Harris. After her death, he married Sarah Shipley. They moved to Kentucky in 1790. Soon thereafter the family was in a group led by Walter Caruth. They were attacked by Indians near a place called "Defeated Camp" (about 25 miles beyond Crab Orchard) while on the "Wilderness Road". Sarah, the wife, was struck down but saved from death by her husband's defense. He took her to Fort Crab Orchard where she died the next day. A squaw Indian had captured Robert's eleven year old daughter Sarah and hid her behind a log. Later the Indians took Sarah to Michigan. Robert, her father, tried to rescue her.

On one of his attempts, while fording the Clinch River, accompanied by General Adair, Robert was swept from his horse and drowned. Back in Guilford C. H., North Carolina, Sarah's grandmother Mary Mitchell, in an effort to save the life and liberty of the now orphaned Sarah, sent a letter, in 1793, to Isaac Shelby at Lincoln City, asking his aid in reaching Governor William Blount of "The territory south of the River Ohio". (Letter on file at University of Chicago library. A copy in our record section).

The messenger who carried the letter was twenty-two year old William (#71), Mary's nephew. By General Wayne's treaty at Greenville, Ohio in 1795, Sarah was released. Robert's estate meantime was settled by a representative from each side of the family, Adam Mitchell and George Shipley. Sarah's guardian, appointed by the Mercer County, Kentucky, court, was her brother, Daniel Mitchell. Final settlement of the estate was made in 1801.

Sarah went to the home of her maternal aunt, Rachel Shipley Berry and Rachel's husband, Richard Berry to live. Another girl, a cousin of Sarah's, also lived with "Uncle Richard". Her name was Nancy Hanks. Sarah, later, married John Thompson (of record in Washington County, Kentucky) on January 17, 1800. She gave birth to a son Daniel and a daughter whom she named Nancy Hanks Thompson in honor of her cousin. Nancy Hanks, after her marriage

to Thomas Lincoln, named her first girl Sarah Lincoln in honor of Sarah Mitchell Thompson. Sarah was Abraham Lincoln's sister.

Sometime earlier, in 1790, Lucy Hanks, the mother of Nancy, contemplated marrying Henry Sparrow. It was necessary to get witnesses to certify that she was of age. One of the witnesses was Robert Mitchell (#5) Sarah's father. This was shortly before Sarah's capture and Robert's death. Robert, in serving as a witness indicated that he knew Lucy Hanks for sometime. In the certificate Lucy signed herself "a widow", her maiden name having been Lucy Shipley. Sarah's brother, Daniel Mitchell (#50), was married in 1795. He gave a report on her capture and his father's drowning. (see record section herein). Sarah's and Daniel's mother was a Shipley - a prominent family from North Carolina.

Official record now conserved in Kentucky Historical Society at Frankfort, Kentucky, shows that Sarah, the daughter of Robert (#5) was born in North Carolina and that she died of paralysis on July 18, 1855, at the age of 74 years.

Robert (#5) left sons. One of them was Daniel who settled in Washington County, Kentucky, on Beech Fork a few miles from Springfield. Daniel married his cousin Jane Berry (Washington County, Marriage bonds 1794).

ADAM MITCHELL'S CHILDREN

Robert Mitchell (#70) was fourteen years old when the battle took place on his parents' land. He most probably helped to bury the dead after the battle as boys were required to help. Robert moved with his parents to Tennessee, on October 4, 1796. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Jane Allison. Elizabeth had been born on June 13, 1773. Her parents were among the very earliest settlers in the Little Limestone River area.

Robert settled near Jonesboro, Tennessee. His three children were James Allison, Jane and Elizabeth. All married and all moved to Charleston, Illinois. Robert remained in Tennessee, presumably on land willed him by his father, Adam (#7). This land was just below Jonesboro.

Robert was elected Elder of the Hebron Church about 1805. He died in the autumn of 1808. He was buried in Hebron Cemetery. Robert waived all claim to the 107 acres at Guilford, C. H. in his will.

In his will, Robert disposed, legally of his three "plantations" (1) to his son, James (#700), the place where Robert lived; (2) to his daughter Jenny (#701) the place adjoining Christopher Taylor; and (3) to daughter Elisa (#702), the plantation on Knob Creek; to his wife Elizabeth the place next to Christopher Taylor during her lifetime. (Christopher Taylor's home was the residence of Andrew Jackson during his one-year stay at Jonesboro).



The Home of William Mitchell, #71, in Brownsborough, Tennessee. Built about 1800. Veranda and ell were added about 1850. House still stands in fine condition.



Brick Home of Adam Mitchell Jr., #74, with fine cabinet work interior finish. An ell extends to the rear. House no longer extant.

William Mitchell (#71) was just ten years old when the Battle of Guilford C. H. was fought on their land. He, too, moved with his parents to Tennessee. He, too, no doubt, attended Rev. Samuel Doak's Church with his parents and met Nancy Doak whom he later married.

At the age of 22, William carried the letter from his Aunt Mary Mitchell of Honorable Isaac Shelby reference Sarah Mitchell, a captive of the Indians.

William became much interested in Brownsboro and purchased a lot (#25) there on June 15, 1801. Jacob Brown had purchased land from the Seminole Indians on the Nolichucky River. Brown started a store, laid out the town and sold lots under the provision that the buyers each erect a frame or brick house at least sixteen feet square with a flue of stone or brick. If, in three years from date of purchase, such building was not constructed there was a penalty or even forfeiture of the title to the lot.

William built what was reputed to be the finest home in Washington County. It was a frame two-story with cut nails from the Embree Iron-works, ten miles up the river were used. The town was surveyed for its possible selection for the county-seat of Washington County. The site had the advantage of being on the river - a main means of transportation in those days. But Jonesboro was more centrally located and was chosen by a margin of three votes.

William had become so interested in Brownsbrough that he dealt with James Brown (the new owner after his father, Jacob, had died) to purchase all the unsold lots of the twenty-seven acre tract. William then began buying up the lots that had been sold to various buyers. He also bought land adjoining the town and received two land grants of a total of seventy-six acres. William ran a grist-mill, operated a fish-trap on the river and engaged in flat-boating. He was a surveyor. He was also a trustee of Washington College and an Elder, in the Salem Church there. With all his activity, William took time to go back to Guilford County, North Carolina where he legally witnessed the relinquishment by John Hamilton of the 107 acres back to his father, Adam (#7). William must have had an understanding with his father regarding some disposition of that tract. When Adam died, he left a deed and a bequest in his will in which he gave the tract to William.

William's brothers, Hezekiah, David, Samuel and James were interested financially in Brownsborough. Hezekiah (#7) bought tracts adjoining the town and, later, sold them to William. David (#7A) entered into a partnership with Elihu and Elijah Embree to run a store. Samuel (#79) entered into a partnership with William (#71) and William Wilson to buy and sell hogs. (Expenses and profits were to be shared equally and Wilson was to be paid \$1.00 per day.)

Johnathan Collum, three of whose children married into our Mitchell group, owned a lot in Brownsborough that, later, he sold to William Mitchell.

William's chief activity was in flat-boating. One day he went into the forest to hew gum logs for another boat. He contracted "spotted fever" (meningitis) and in two or three days, died. The local inhabitants were so alarmed lest they too get the disease, that very few attended his funeral. William was buried in the Salem Church-yard. His grave was marked but, due to the moving of a fence in later years, the exact location of the grave was lost.

William died so suddenly and without making a will and without outlining procedure in his many business adventures that his financial affairs suffered much. His wife Nancy and her brother John A. Doak administered the estate. John Mitchell (#73) returned from Indiana to assist. Many of William's papers, deeds, contracts and other legal records are now on file in the Tennessee Historical Library in Knoxville, Tennessee (Through his son Samuel Doak Mitchell (#710) and grandson Thomas H. Mitchell (#7100). Thomas was for many years in the U. S. Patent Office in Washington, D. C., as Chief of the Internal Combustion Engines Department. When Thomas was informed about the 107 acre tract deed to the 107 acres in Guilford County, North Carolina, he

expressed much interest but stated that he did not intend to press any claim to it.

Nancy Doak Mitchell (born January 9, 1790 died September 26, 1879) was nineteen years younger than William. She lived fifth years after his death. Later in life, she married a local church associate, Adam Broyles and went to his house to live. Adam had a large residence between Jonesboro and Limestone. They converted their home into the "Broyles Inn". Nancy had quite a reputation for being a fine hostess. Among prominent guests were three men who later became president, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson and James K. Polk.

William's house, built about 1800, replaced a log house. After his death the home was occupied by his son, Samuel (#710) and after Samuel's death by the widow of Samuel's son, Thomas Hugh Mitchell (#7100). (See photograph herein).

She was Eva Perry. Later, she married a prominent educator at Bethesda, Maryland, Thomas W. Pyle. William's house then passed into non-Mitchell ownership. About 1850, Samuel had a veranda added in front and an ell in the rear making it an eight-room house. The house still stands in good repair in a agricultural area amid beautiful well-tilled land and the picturesque mountains in the distance. All else of the old Brownsborough has disappeared.

When William was alive, he arranged that J. Fain Anderson's

wife, Susan Anderson, was post-mistress in a brick store building. When rural free delivery was started, the post office mail was received from Limestone and the Brownsborough post office abandoned.

While William was still living, Susan Mitchell Allen (#7130) came to visit her grandparents (William and Nancy). Susan met Rev. Samuel Hodge and married him. The wedding ceremony was performed in the same room in which her mother Ester Mitchell (#713) was united in marriage to George Allen.

In settling the estate of William it is of record that Adam Broyles and wife Nancy, David Mitchell (#711), William M. Mitchell (#712), George Allen and wife Ester Mitchell Allen, (#713) all heirs of William (#71), sold their interest in a negro boy "Tobias" to Samuel Mitchell (#710) for \$450.00. (This was about the prevailing price).

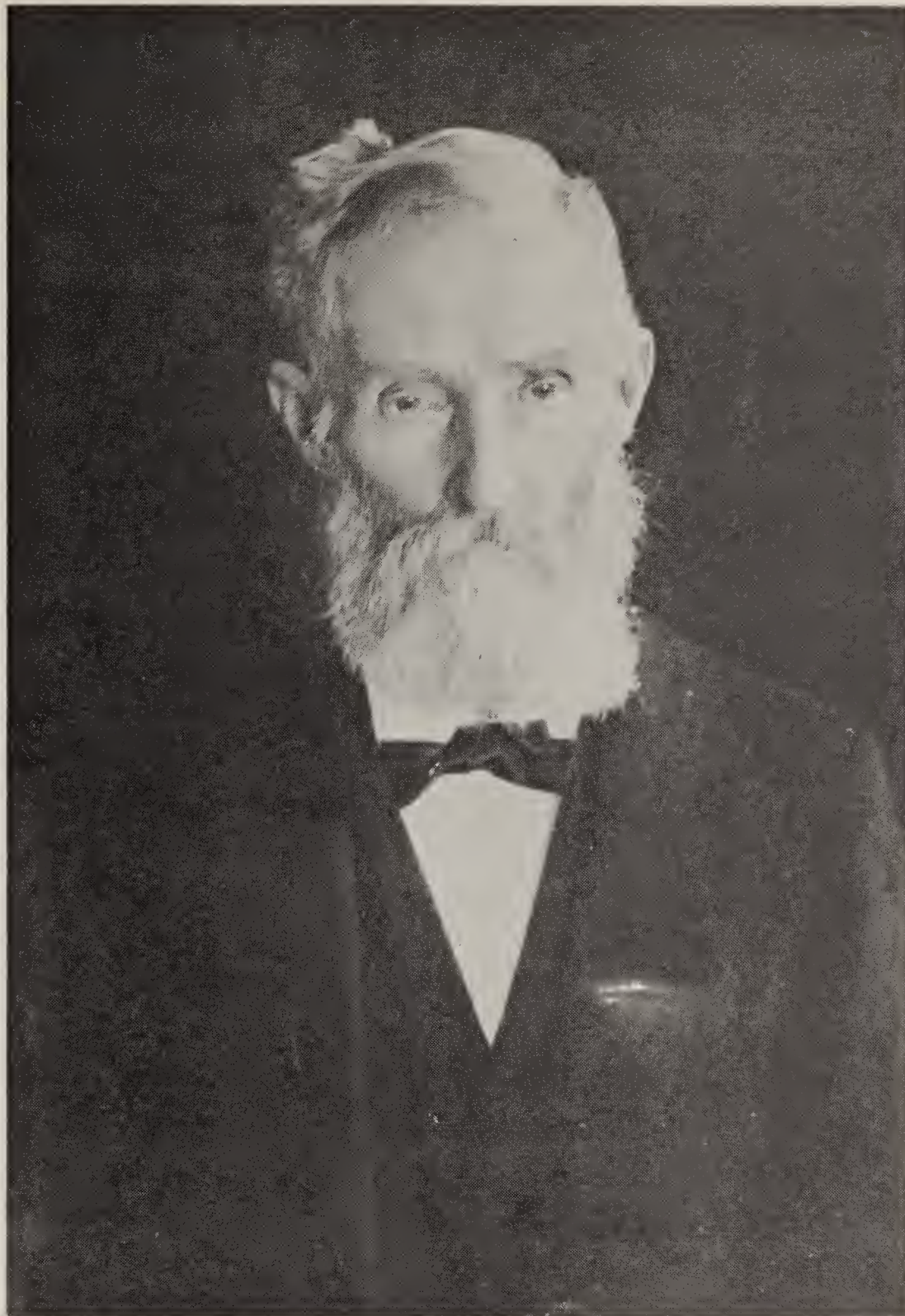
Adam Mitchell (#74) (Not to be confused with his father Adam (#7) was born in Guilford County, North Carolina and moved with his parents to the Jonesboro, Tennessee area. There were two devout presbyterian families in that area - the Grays and the Colloms - whose daughters married Mitchells. Adam (#74) married Martha Gray. He settled two miles east of Jonesboro and built an imposing brick two-story house with an ell in the rear. Adam was a cabinet-maker and used his ability to furnish the interior wood-work

and trimming in fine cabinet-work. Years later, after Adam had left for Illinois, water caused the underpinning of the house to deteriorate. It was found advisable to tear the house down, but not before the then owner had removed much of the interior wood-work. The house stood as late as 1945.

Adam Mitchell was the "Life and Soul" of the Hebron Church that his father was so instrumental in starting and supporting. Adam, Jr. (#74) served the church for twenty-nine years and was for a time its only Elder. He represented the Hebron (later called Jonesboro) Church in the meeting of the Presbytery.

Adam moved to Charleston, Coles County, Illinois in 1834. He sent one of his sons John A. Mitchell (#743), back to Washington County, Tennessee, to attend Rev. Doak's Washington College. (See biography of John A. Mitchell herein). Adam died in Charleston, Illinois in 1860. He was buried in the old Charleston cemetery.

James A. Mitchell (#7B) was born in Washington County, Tennessee. When he grew to manhood, he cooperated to come extent with his brother William in the latter's development of Brownsborough. Land sales to him by Thomas Davis and by Samuel Jackson are of record. On December 18, 1820, his mother conveyed one third interest in lot #24 on Main Street of Jonesboro to him. James died in 1842. He was buried in Washington County, Tennessee. James had married a daughter of John Collom.



SAMUEL DOAK MITCHELL

1812 - 1885

(The oldest MITCHELL of whom we have been able to secure a portrait). Samuel being the son of Nancy Doak Mitchell was from the Jane Mitchell line. Through his father, William, he was from the Adam and Robert Mitchell line. This united the two Mitchell lines after several generations.

Hezekiah Balch Mitchell (#7C), was youngest child of Adam (#7). He was named after Rev. Hezekiah Balch who helped his parents and others organize the Hebron Church. Hezekiah Mitchell married Mary D. Houston on March 18, 1819. (See genealogy section under "Houston"). Hezekiah bought land adjoining Brownsborough. He, later, sold out to his brother, William and moved to Greene County, Tennessee, from Jonesboro and then to Montgomery County, Alabama. Purdy, Tennessee, and then to Corinth, Mississippi, (see Mitchell genealogy section). All too little is known of him or his descendants.

Joseph Mitchell (#75) died in infancy.

Elizabeth (#76), Rebecca (#77) and Jenetta (#78) Mitchell. We know all too little about them aside from date of birth (see genealogy section).

Margaret Mitchell (#72) married Rev. James Witherspoon, a relative of Rev. John Witherspoon, President of Princeton University, James was one of the two first graduates of Rev. Doak's Washington College. They studied for the ministry. When ordained, he delivered his first sermon at Hebron Church. Mary, survived him (but no data is available as to his life, her's or family).

David Mitchell (#7A) married a daughter of John Collom. He was associated with his brother at Brownsborough. At his death (date unknown) his widow married, later, a Mr. Moore.

She had one child (or more) by her second husband.

Samuel Mitchell (#79) was associated with his brother William at Brownsborough but very little is known of him (Samuel).

John Mitchell (#73) gave power-of-attorney to his nephew, James A. Mitchell (#700) to sell the land of his brothers Samuel (#79) and David (#7A) who had died.

John Mitchell (#73) was certainly a real frontiersman. Born at Guilford C. H., North Carolina, he was taken to Tennessee by his parents. When Hebron Church was organized, he became one of the youngest members. Throughout his life, he was a devout Christian but about the time he married on December 17, 1796, in Washington County, Tennessee, he became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and was instrumental in organizing two different churches of that denomination.

After enduring, as a mere boy, the hardships at Guilford C. H. and the privations incident to moving into Tennessee and maturing there, John married and moved into Kentucky. His father had died and willed land to John. He sold it to his brother Robert (December 5, 1802) (see record section). John married Mary Ann Barnes who had lived in Guilford C. H., North Carolina, and may have been born there. Little is definitely known about her ancestors. It is known that she had one brother Enos and another named William.



THOMAS HUGH MITCHELL

1857 - 1923

Superintendent of the Department of Internal Combustion Engines in the U.S. Patent Office in Washington, D.C. He and his father Samuel were born in the home erected in Brownsborough by his grandfather, William. (See picture herein).

It is believed that her father's name was William and that he served in the Colonial Army. Mary's mother's name is even more indefinite. It is believed, that the mother was Ann Houston, tracing to John Houston of the Shenandoah Valley. (Years have been spent by Mitchell searchers to get records). (see biographical section under "Barnes").

John Mitchell enlisted in the Kentucky militia and served under General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. He was mustered out January 8, 1815. Upon his return home, he and three neighbors hewed out piroques from logs and, with their families, floated down the Cumberland River to the Ohio and then rowed up that river to the Wabash and up it to Fort Vincennes where the group spent the winter. In addition to the hazards of water transportation, they had to be on the alert on the Ohio lest Indians, as was their custom, rowed out and attacked pioneer groups. After wintering at Fort Vincennes, the group rowed up the Wabash River to the White River and then up it, cutting their way to present-day Owen County, Indiana. One day the bed of their wagon floated free with one of John's children in it. Fortunately, both were recovered.

The settlers made crops in 1817 but on October 3, 1817, a freeze badly damaged the corn. But it was the best to be had and sold at \$1.00 per bushel.

John had lived in Wayne County, Kentucky, in the Cumberland River Valley from 1806 to 1816 (near the present town of Elizabeth).

The site of his Owen County, Indiana home was near present-day Spencer.

Typical of the Mitchell trait, John took an active interest in building a home, a school and a church. Associates included Isaiah Cooper, Hugh Barnes, John Hudson, Henry Hudson and Ninean Steel. They organized the Bethany Presbyterian Church in Owen County on March 20, 1820 at the residence of Ninean Steel. Services were held there for several years. John Mitchell taught school, the first pioneer school, in the old Union Church Building, a short distance from Gosport, Indiana.

In Owen County (organized in 1818), John Mitchell was the first Prosecutor and one of the County-Commissioners who located the county-seat. John's home was in Wayne Township. The Mitchells reared eight children (see genealogy record herein). Two of them, John Bruce Mitchell and William Barnes Mitchell, were twins. The wife of Indian Chief Kilbuck, had twins. She named them John Bruce Kilbuck and William Barnes Kilbuck.

While John and Mary Ann were living in Indiana, her parents came from Somerset, Kentucky to live with them.

John's marriage bond, December 1, 1796, is recorded in marriage book "0", p. 124 in Washington County, Tennessee.

The exact date of their marriage is now known. (A fire destroyed the family bible with facts we surely desire to know). John and Mary Ann's first child (of record) was Rebecca, born in 1806.

John moved to Illinois in 1828 and settled at the edge of the timber along the Embarrass River (north-west of the present town of Ashmore. His farm of 220 acres was in the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25, Range 10, East Twp. 13 N.

Mary Ann's parents had moved to Illinois with her. Her brother, Enos, brought his family from Kentucky and settled on Polecat Creek just south of Ashmore. Enos died on March 23, 1873 at the home of his son, Granville. Mary Ann's brother, William, settled near Terre Haute, Indiana.

Mary Ann's mother died at the home of Mary Ann. Her father died at the home of Enos (a few miles away) whither he went after his wife's death. He died in 1833. Both parents were buried on the land of John and Mary Ann Mitchell. William Barnes (by tradition) served seven years in the Continental Army. No record is known except for two years service in North Carolina (see record section herein). We seek further information.

The homes of Enos Barnes and Mary Ann Mitchell were (in then) Clark County (later divided so that Coles County was their home). Mary Ann died at her son's (Robert's) home in 1844, in then (and now) Clark County. She was buried in the Mitchell

Cemetery near Ashmore, near her husband John, who had died in 1843. They had eight children and seventy-three grandchildren. John's brother Adam (#74) had moved to nearby Charleston with numerous descendants. By "the turn of the century" (1900) our Mitchell line numbered in the hundreds in Coles County.

THE NEW SALEM CHURCH

After arriving in Illinois, John Mitchell was active in organizing and then attending the New Salem Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1842. (In 1888 it was changed to St. Omer Church. John's oldest son, Robert, and youngest daughter, Martha, were among the original members. John was a deacon. Another deacon was William Austin, Sr., at whose house the church was organized. Robert Mitchell married Mahala Austin. (see genealogy record). He walked 40 miles to Darwin to get his marriage license.

CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

Coles County was established on December 25, 1830, from Clark County. The county-seat was laid out in 1832. (Darwin had been the seat of Government). Mitchells were among the first to settle in Charleston and for years it was also the post-office for the Mitchells who settled near Ashmore.

The first house in Charleston, a log cabin, was that of

William Collom from the Hebron Church area of Jonesboro, Tennessee. His sister had married James Mitchell (#7B) and his daughter Ester married James A. Mitchell (#700).

James A. Mitchell and family came to Charleston from Jonesboro, Tennessee in 1833 and lived in a tent while a house was being built. On November 12, 1833, the Great Shower of Meteors was seen. James and family saw it from their tent door. Neighbors gathered in alarm, even panic, thinking that the end of the world had come.

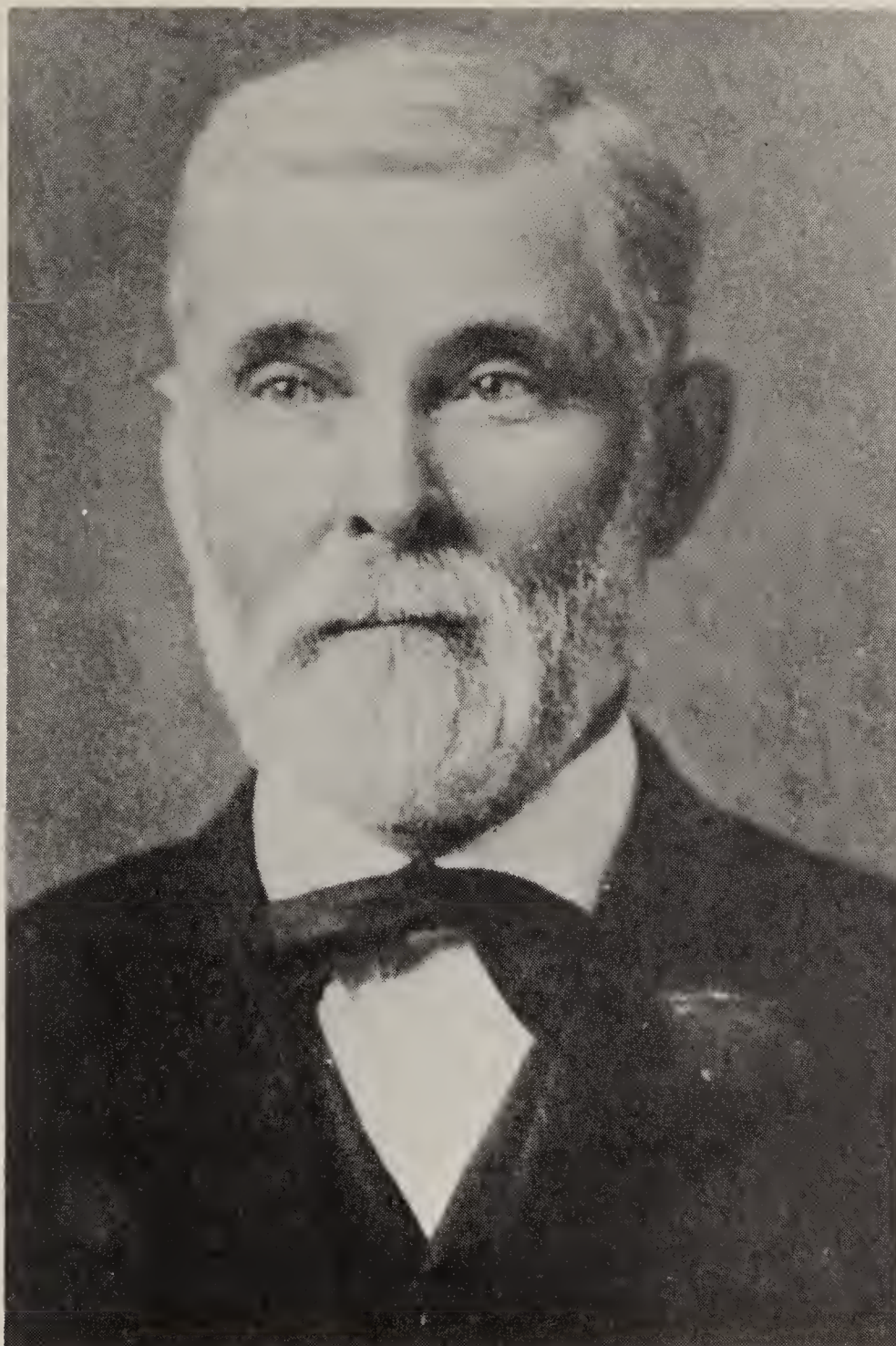
In 1834, Adam Mitchell (#74) and wife Martha arrived from Jonesboro. Several of his grown children came also. Ten of the Mitchell group, James A. and wife Ester, Adam Mitchell and Martha, Thomas Owen Roberts and wife, Jane Mitchell Roberts, Arthur Gray Mitchell and wife, Anna and William Collom and wife, Elizabeth joined three "non-Mitchell" neighbors and on June 13, 1835 organized the Charleston Presbyterian Church. Later, Robert A. Mitchell (#7001) and Robert Mitchell Roberts (#7011) entered the ministry from the local church. Rev. Robert A. Mitchell was pastor of the church for eighteen years. (Later, he was pastor of the Hebron Church near Ashmore until his death in 1886). Descendants of our Mitchells have continued to carry on" in the Charleston Church.

LATER GENERATIONS

Mitchells in succeeding generations have continued to perpetuate Adams (1712) and Roberts (1719) lines, in many cases with large families. Many have other names through marriages, but they and their progeny were, or are, no less Mitchells in blood. Also, they have brought fine characteristics into the family.

We have much in data about other Mitchells of our line. too much to be included herein. It is to be hoped that a final and more complete history will be published with the omitted material included. We conclude our narrative with a brief reference to one relative, not that he was more important or more deserving of mention in this work, but because he initiated in his children a desire to continue his collection of data about our family from which this work has emanated. He was John Marion Mitchell (#7302) (see biography).

John M. Mitchell greatly respected and admired his relatives, both living and their ancestors. He delighted in hearing accounts of them. Being an attentive listener, he acquired much information, most of it, unfortunately being legendary. Being absolutely truthful and never inclined to exaggerate, he passed on to his children what he had learned in an unadulterated form. They, in turn, sought to seek factual corroboration of the legends and to seek out more data, hence this work.



JOHN MARION MITCHELL

1837 - 1922

Whose great interest in and respect for his relatives,
both living and dead, gave inspiration of this work.

John seemed to have been especially impressed by and interested in (1) the emigration of our Mitchells from Scotland to Ireland to Chester County, Pennsylvania, and then on to Guilford C. H., North Carolina. (2) The defiance by Margarétt Mitchell of the British officer at the spring-house at the time of the Battle of Guilford, C.H. and (3) the story about Rev. John A. Mitchell starting to China as the first Presbyterian missionary there. With this in mind he seemed quite thrilled that I, his son, on graduating from West Point in 1900, should be immediately ordered to China in the Boxer Rebellion and that I, from Perin, should write him about meeting and being entertained there by those presbyterian missionaries who survived the Boxer attack. This visit was arranged by a presbyterian minister, Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, who accompanied me. Chaplain Groves was the father of General Leslie R. Groves who, in World War II, had charge of perfecting the first atomic bomb.

BIOGRAPHICAL SECTION

NATHANIEL KERR

Nathaniel Kerr, Jr., son of ruling Elder Nathaniel Kerr, Jr., of Alamansee Presbyterian Church (about 20 miles from the Buffalo Church) married Hannah Mitchell (#216) daughter of Samuel and Margaret McMurray Mitchell (#21) in 1822, and located in Guilford C. H., North Carolina. They built a two-story brick residence just across the street from the Buffalo Church (see genealogy section).

Nathaniel took a very active part in the church. He had attended the same "log college" in Pennsylvania as had Rev. David Caldwell.

Nathaniel had a tan-yard and was a leather and harness merchant. He was a counsin of General Nathaniel Greene. Nathaniel Kerr died in 1829. There was a "great public sale" of his property that lasted over parts of four days. As was customary at such sales, then, it afforded an opportunity for many people to attend and besides bidding, engage in discussions on religion, politics and general news.

REV. DAVID CALDWELL

Rev. David Caldwell was most closely associated with Adam and Robert Mitchell and had a great influence on many of their descendants. Through his Caldwell Institute he provided

opportunity for advanced education to many of our Mitchells.

David Caldwell was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania on March 22, 1725. There seems to have been a tacit understanding with the group of Nottingham Colony members that they would look to him as the pastor of a church that they would organize when they moved to North Carolina. David attended the West Nottingham Academy at Colora, Maryland in 1756 and then attended and graduated from Princeton College. He taught for a year at Cape May and then was at Princeton as a tutor.

On May 16, 1765, the Presbytery met in Philadelphia and appointed Rev. Caldwell to labor for at least a whole year as a missionary in North Carolina. At the same session, a call was laid before the Presbytery from Buffalo and Alamansee Churches for Rev. Caldwell to settle there. Ordained on July 6, 1765, Caldwell left for his new field where he served as pastor of both churches and then of just Buffalo Church for almost sixty years. He was officially installed in the Buffalo Church on March 3, 1768. He remained as pastor until 1820. He died on August 25, 1824, lacking seven months of being 100 years old. Rev. Samuel M. Rankin, in his book "Buffalo Church and its People" wrote: "He was a strong preacher, a sympathetic pastor, a great patriot, an efficient physician, a successful teacher, a wise counselor, a real statesman, a marked leader in church and state, loving and being loved by his people".

FRANCISCO THE INCREDIBLE

A synopsis of an article about Peter Francisco as published in October 1959 American Heritage Magazine (issued herein by special permission of American Heritage).

In June 1765, a four-year old boy was put ashore at City Point, Virginia (now a part of Hopewell, Virginia) by a strange ship. The boy, large for his age, was destitute. But his tattered clothing gave evidence of a well-to-do background. The boy could not understand English and spoke in a jargon of what seemed to be several languages. He was placed, temporarily in the Prince George Poor House. A benevolent Judge, Anthony Winston, became interested enough to take the boy and put him in charge of a negro-maid, at his home near New Store, Virginia. As he matured, Peter learned the blacksmith trade. While still in his teens, Peter was 6'6" tall and weighed 260 lbs. He had muscles to match his size and weight.

Peter learned English and actually heard Patrick Henry (who was a nephew of Judge Winston) give his celebrated oration "Give me liberty or give me death". Peter was restrained from enlisting when he was fourteen years old but did enlist at fifteen and saw combat service at Brandywine on September 11, 1777. He was wounded but befriended by a non-combatant Quaker who took Peter and another wounded man to his home. That man was

Marquis de Lafayette. A close and a life-long friendship began. Peter was in the Battle of Germantown and then Fort Mifflin. At Mammouth, he received the second of six battle wounds. He was present at the storming of Stony Point, New York, where he received his third wound. At Camden, South Carolina, when the Colonists were about to have a cannon captured, Peter lifted the 1100 lb. piece to his shoulders and carried it to a safe place. His next great exploit was to rescue his colonel, Mayo by name, from an English officer, by killing the Englishman and directing his colonel to use his (Peter's) horse and escape while he, Peter, escaped by a ruse. Colonel Mayo reluctantly obeyed Peter and did escape. Later, he presented Francisco with a small prize dress-sword and in his will, left Peter 1,000 acres of land in Kentucky. But, since Mayo's heirs objected, Peter made no effort to accept the land.

When Francisco's enlistment expired, he went to Virginia and then enlisted in Watkins Troop of Colonel William Washington's Cavalry. In the charge of that regiment at the Battle of Guilford C. H., Peter Francisco was in the midst of the heaviest fighting. He was armed with the five foot sword provided especially for him by General George Washington (since Peter had complained that the regular swords were too short). Peter killed ten men. He was

seriously wounded by a bayonet thrust but he kept on fighting. He was more seriously wounded by another bayonet slash. He killed his assailant and fell from his horse evidently dying. A Quaker Samaritan, named Robinson, took Peter to his (Robinson's) home and nursed him for weeks to a complete recovery. Colonel Washington and General Greene wanted Francisco to accept a commission as an officer. Peter refused because he said that he could neither read nor write.

When Francisco recovered, he walked to join General Greene's army at Yorktown. When out on a scouting trip, he was captured by some English dragoons. Again by a ruse, he escaped, after killing his guard and taking the guard's horse.

After the war, Francisco married Susanna Anderson, a prominent Virginia woman. He became an important land owner. He learned to read and to write and became an avid student of history both ancient and modern. When General Lafayette visited America in 1824-25, Peter Francisco accompanied him on some of his visits. Henry Clay paid Peter a special visit in 1820.

Peter finally succumbed, in 1831, to a natural death (believed to have been appendicitis). A large monument, today, marks the spot of his battle with the British (on Mitchell land) at Guilford C. H., North Carolina. The legislature of Virginia issued a special memorial after his death.

JOHNATHAN COLLUM

Johnathan Collum was a near neighbor of the Mitchells in Washington County, Tennessee. He was a member of the Hebron Church. His daughter Esther married James A. Mitchell (#70). His son William married Elizabeth Mitchell (#702) and another daughter married David Mitchell (#711). William Collum, the son, came to Charleston, Illinois from Tennessee and built the first house (a log structure) in the future town. He was joined by James A. Mitchell and family; Thomas Owen Roberts and his wife Jane Mitchell Roberts (#701); and later by his father John Collum who died in Charleston (see genealogical section herein). John had purchased property in Brownsborough but sold it to William Mitchell (#71) before leaving Tennessee.

REV. JOHN ANDREW MITCHELL

Rev. John Andrew Mitchell (#743) born in 1806, died on October 2, 1838, in Singapore. He graduated from Washington College in 1827 and from Princeton Theological College in 1830. He entered the ministry from Hebron Church in Jonesboro, Tennessee. He served as a domestic missionary and Seaman's Chaplain in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1937, he offered himself to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church as a

missionary. While he was in Charleston, South Carolina, his parents moved to Charleston, Illinois. In 1837 John visited his parents, brothers, sisters and many friends there. He officiated in the double wedding of John B. Mitchell (#731) to Patsy Cutler and Mary Ann Mitchell (#735) to Thomas Lytle. He earned a reputation for preaching powerful sermons. John sailed for China with Rev. Orr to become the first Presbyterian Missionary there. He contracted a severe cold in New York. On a long voyage in the sailing ship, he became so ill that on arriving at Singapore to await permission to enter China, he could not proceed. He had arrived in Singapore on April 6, 1838 and died a few months later. Rev. Orr, too, was ill and had to return to America.

John realized that he would probably die (of tuberculosis) and made his will in which he remembered numerous of his loved ones. In a letter to his Uncle John Hammer, John wrote "Tell Phyllis I often pray for her and I hope she will serve Jesus to the day of her death". Phyllis was the slave of Rev. Samuel Doak, of whom he transferred ownership from himself to his daughter Nancy (Mrs. Adam Broyles, formerly Mrs. William Mitchell.



REVEREND SAMUEL DOAK JR.

1749 - 1829

Son of Jane Mitchell Doak and Samuel Doak Sr. He was known as "Apostle of Learning and Religion in the West", "The Father of Education in Tennessee", "The Presbyterian Bishop".

REV. SAMUEL DOAK, JR.

Rev. Samuel Doak, Jr. was born on August 1, 1749 in the Shenandoah Valley. His parents were Samuel Doak, Sr., and Jane Mitchell. He was discouraged by his father in his desire to acquire an education owing to the costs involved. It is said that he so much desired the education that he proposed to relinquish his share of the family inheritance to his brothers to obtain it. He struggled hard to fulfill his ambition and finally advanced so far that he could teach in a classical school. (The West Nottingham Academy at Colora, Maryland). From there, he went to Princeton College. It's President was Rev. John Witherspoon a great patriot and devout Presbyterian who was the only minister of the Gospel who signed the Declaration of Independence.

Samuel Doak graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1775. He married Ester Houston Montgomery (a descendant of John Houston). Choosing the ministry as a profession, he was licensed by the Hanover Presbytery on October 31, 1777. Doak yearned to preach in the frontier settlements. He spent about two years at the junction of the Watauga and Holston Rivers in Tennessee. Then he moved on and in 1780, while riding through the forest near the Little Limestone River, he met a group of men felling trees. When they learned that he was a Presbyterian minister they asked him

to tarry and preach to them and their families. He did so using his horse for a pulpit. He made such a favorable impression that the settlers entreated him to remain. Once again, he agreed. He purchased land and erected three log cabins, one for a home, one for a meeting-house and one for a school. He started his school about 1780 and taught three years privately when he organized the Martin Academy, named in honor of Governor Alexander Martin of North Carolina, (a former neighbor and associate of our Mitchell group at Guilford C. H., N. C.)

This school became, according to Theodore Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West", the first institution of learning south of the Alleghenies, (Roosevelt used the word "south" rather than "west".) The academy became a college in 1795. It was named Washington College with the special permission of Gen. George Washington. For many years it remained the only institution of classical learning in what was then known as "The West". Students came from distant places. Among them, were many of our Mitchells, (Mitchells in name and often other names through marriages). In the very first class were just two members, Samuel Doak's son, John W. Doak and James Witherspoon who married Mary Mitchell (#8).

Typical of Samuel's determination and energy was his action in acquiring some books for his school. He attended the

Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia, Penna., and was presented with some books for his school. He packed them on what Theodore Roosevelt wrote "a flea-bitten white horse" and trudged for 500 miles across the mountains leading the pack horse.

THE INDIAN ATTACK

Once, when Samuel was about 30 miles away getting supplies, Indians attacked his home. Esther, his wife, heard dogs barking and ran with her sleeping child and hid in a hollow tree. She saw her home pillaged and burned. She was in mortal fear lest her baby cry and divulge her whereabouts. When Doak returned, he was delighted to find his wife and baby alive but was disconsolate at the loss of his home. Esther bravely urged him to rebuild and to "carry on". This he did. The report of Esther hiding in a hollow tree is not as dubious as it may appear. The very first settler in middle Tennessee, Thomas Sharpe Spencer, when his companions deserted him so that he could not erect a log cabin, lived the entire winter in a gigantic hollow sycamore tree.

Rev. Doak was physically above the average in height. He was a man of large muscular frame. His appearance was grave and commanding, his voice stentorian, his eyes deep blue and he was of strong intellect and manly good sense ("Washington College" by Howard Ernest Carr). He was fearless. Bishop E. E. Hoss said of him, "He feared God so much that he feared

nothing else and would make a fit chaplain for a regiment of Cromwell's Ironsides". Once, when a threat of an Indian attack was learned by the settlers, they assembled under Col. John Sevier (afterwards Governor of Tennessee) on the Nolichucky River. Samuel Doak dismissed his classes and went with them to Col. Sevier's camp.

Once when preaching at his church, a messenger rode up and shouted "Indians, Indians. Ragsdale's family are murdered". Doak stopped preaching, uttered a short prayer and took his rifle and went with the men of the congregation to fight the Indians.

BATTLE OF KINGS MOUNTAIN

The settlers in Tennessee were principally French Huguenots and Scotch Presbyterians. They enjoyed the greatest freedom ever but the Indians (chiefly Cherokees) resented the inroads of settlers into their lands. Urged and abetted by almost as cruel Tories they made life for the settlers most hazardous. When the Revolutionary War began; the Tennessee settlers, for the most part, did not actively engage in the conflict. But, when Gen. Cornwallis decided to subjugate them and started Major Patrick Ferguson with English troops and Tories to carry out his plans, the settlers were aroused. A few prominent men among them sent out appeals to the settlers to assemble at Sycamore Shoals at the headwaters of the Watauga River (near the present side of Elizabethtown, Tenn.). Over 1000 responded. They were poorly equipped (no tents and little food and no

bayonets for their long rifles). They were most discouraged at having to endure severe privations and do battle while leaving their families to the danger of Indian attack. Col. John Sevier asked Samuel Doak to attend the meeting and address the men. Doak was generally regarded as a fearless patriot as well as a teacher and preacher. He and Col. John Sevier, (called 'Nolichucky Jack') were very close friends. Col. Sevier frequently attended Doak's services at Salem Church. Rev. Doak educated two of Sevier's sons and officiated at the wedding of Sevier's daughter.

Regarding the assemblage at Sycamore Shoals, Theodore Roosevelt wrote in his "Winning of the West", Vol. II, "Before leaving their camp ground at the Sycamore Shoals, they gathered in an open grove to hear the stern old Presbyterian Preacher invoke on the enterprise the Blessings of Jehovah. Leaning on their long rifles, the settlers stood in rings round the black-frocked minister a grim and wild congregation who listened in silence to his words of burning zeal, as he called on them to stand stoutly in the battle and 'to smite their foes with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon'. With tears streaming down his cheeks, he passionately so encouraged the men that when volunteers were sought to stay behind to guard the families against an Indian attack, they had to be practically drafted for the duty. Most of those selected were the very inexperienced young men.

The Battle of King's Mountain is well known in history. The settlers had spent several weary days enroute through deep snow. They fought English troops and cruel Tories entrenched on a defensive height of the British own choosing, with the British forces and Tories equipped with bayonets. Some of them had the newly invented beech-loading rifles (an invention 90 years ahead of "the times" by the British Commander Major Ferguson). The settlers used their ability as expert riflemen. The patriots won. Major Patrick Ferguson, the scourge of the South, was killed as were many of his men. Nearly all who remained alive were captured. Today, on the main large monument at King's Mountain, the text of Rev. Samuel Doak's sermon is engraved.

With the death of Major Patrick Ferguson, a life ended that at one time held the very existence of the Colonial Cause and of our Nation today in its power. Major Ferguson earlier in the war could have by a single command snuffed out the life of Gen. George Washington. Without Washington, the Colonial Cause would probably have failed. Without winning the revolution we may easily have ended in being a dominion like Canada. One can speculate "ad Finitum" on the tragedy of the loss of Washington.

That he led a "charmed life" in enduring the severe illness as a youth on a mission to the West, or having two horses shot beneath him in Gen. Braddock's Campaign (and

Braddock was killed) or in living through the danger when Ferguson could have killed him, there seems more than a "charmed life". An All-Wise Creator protected him for the great mission to save, organize and advise our Nation. Then, too, God surely heard and answered the prayers of the devout Colonial Revolutionists (men and women). The omission by Major Patrick Ferguson, a talented, experienced soldier (and a cruel foe of the Colonists) to become a generous and kind antagonist is so important in its results in our national history that we take space in our record section to print completely the article by Howard D. Criswell, Jr., appearing in Feb. 17, 1963 issue of "Parade Magazine" (we have authority to reprint the article). To further learn more about Major Ferguson and to better understand the reference to breech-loading rifles, we recommend reading the Park Service Handbook Series #22 Government Printing Office by sending 25 cents to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. Ask for the booklet "King's Mountain" Series No. 22. Rev. Doak earned the names of "Apostle of Learning and Religion in the West" and "The Father of Education in Tennessee". He was also called "The Presbyterian Bishop".

Samuel's mother, Jane was a Mitchell (probably a sister of Adam (1712) and Robert (1713) Mitchell. Jane's husband, Samuel Doak, Sr., had as witnesses to his will James and John Mitchell, believed to have been Jane's relatives).

(Chaulkey's History Vol. III, P. 123). (For genealogical data see special Doak list in our genealogical section).

Note! One of the Breech-loading rifles invented by Major Ferguson is to be seen in the museum at West Point, N. Y. It was one of those used at King's Mountain.

JOHN FAIN ANDERSON

John Fain Anderson of Washington College, Tenn., was a most willing helper in the search for Mitchell family data. While not a relative by birth or marriage, we was an in-law. He was a brother-in-law of William Montgomery Mitchell (#712) and a nephew-in-law of Samuel Doak Mitchell (#710), (see genealogical section).

John Anderson (or "J. Fain" as he was generally called) was born November 17, 1844 and died April 28, 1929. He was the son of Samuel Anderson, born May 7, 1805 and who died on February 9, 1849. His mother was Hannah Crawford Anderson born on January 27, ? and died September 8, 1855. J. Fain married Susan Florence Lady, born February 12, 1852. She reared fifteen children. She served as post-mistress at Brownsborough.

As a youth, J. Fain Anderson attended Washington College. He did much local historical research. In this he was well situated in being at Washington College where Nancy Doak Mitchell gave him much information. Then J. Fain was only a few miles

from the county-seat at Jonesboro. After his death, his daughter Carrie Anderson has helped in getting Mitchell history data.

JOHN MITCHELL (#7302)

John Marion Mitchell was born in a cabin near Ashmore, Ill. His father moved to Clark County one year later (1838) in order to escape the chilling prairie winter winds and to settle in a timbered region. John's father was in very poor health. The family endured the usual privations of frontier life. A pleasant diversion was hunting deer, turkeys, squirrels and other animals by day and racoons at night. John had a very limited school education but enough to have taught school for a short period.

In 1860, he went to Kansas and from Atchison drove a team of four oxen to Denver, Colorado hauling the first steam-boiler and then hauling a quartzmill to a site near Longs Peak.

John returned to Atchison, Kansas (having made the round trip at six miles per day. It was necessary to give the oxen time to graze each day). Cheyenne and Sioux Indians lived in the area but at that time were peaceful with "the Whites" but at war with the Pawnees.

The Civil War had begun early the next year. John returned to his home in Illinois and enlisted in Co. "F" 79th Ill Infy., as a sergeant. He was wounded in the "Battle of Liberty Gap" on June 25, 1863. He and most of his company were captured,

at the Battle of Chicamauga on September 19, 1863. After being in prisons at Charlotte, N.C., Raleigh, N.C., Richmond and Danville, Va., he was sent to Andersonville, Ga., Of a group of six, four died and John was a physical wreck. He eventually recovered. At the end of the Civil War, he settled in Mattoon, Illinois and started in business with his brother Thomas. John married Mary Armstrong, daughter of a prominent Greensburg, Ind., farmer. John later bought out his brother in business and he continued on for a total of 51 years. He was a city alderman and a devoted member of the Mattoon Presbyterian Church. By his clean life, his devoted religious Tenets and his intense patriotism, he set such an example as to merit the love and devotion of his three children. A loving wife and a grand, good mother to her children ably helped him. He survived his wife who died on March 4, 1922 by just a year. John died on March 2, 1923. Both were buried in Dodge Grove Cemetery in Mattoon, Illinois.

THE BARNES FAMILY

When Mary Ann Barnes married John Mitchell, she became, through the years, the maternal ancestress of hundreds of Mitchells. Her own ancestry is in doubt. (We welcome aid in our search for factual data).

After the Revolutionary War, a Barnes family appeared in Guilford Co., N.C. The father's name is believed to have been William and believed to have been born about 1758. His wife, Ann, was born about the same year in Rockbridge Co., Va. A William Barnes served in the North Carolina forces from the Salisbury District (that included Guilford Co.), for two years (see record section). If he was the son of Capt. John Barnes as is suspected, he probably served elsewhere in the Continental Army earlier than his N.C., service. (There is a legend that Mary Ann's father served seven years in the Colonial army).

The Barnes family in Guilford Co., N.C., moved to the Somerset area in Pulaski Co., Ky. One son, Enos was born in Guilford Co., on March 23, 1785. Mary Ann, his sister was older. She may have been born elsewhere than Guilford Co., N.C. Another child, William, Jr., was the youngest of the three. There have been statements that there were other children.

Reference that New York Barnes: Capt. John Barnes and family suffered greatly during the war. To escape capture and worse, from the Indians and British, John, his family and his neighbors were forced to move into New England until the war ceased, when the N.Y. legislature authorized aid to the destitute families on their return to New York.

Later, John Barnes moved to Washington Co., Penna., and from there into Ohio. He died in 1804 in Cincinnati, Ohio. All his family are accounted for except the one son, William, who was last heard from as living in Kentucky "south of Cincinnati." The question is: were the two Williams mentioned above one and the same person?

As for Mary Ann's mother, there is legendary information that she was Ann Houston the youngest child of Robert Houston who was the son of John Houston of the Shenandoah Valley (heretofore discussed herein). All of Robert's children are accounted for save Ann. (Born about 1764).

Enos Barnes and William, Sr., were both in the war of 1812. Enos enlisted November 10, 1814 in Capt. Adam Vickers Co., in a detached military body. Enos was in the Battle of New Orleans. He was discharged May 10, 1815. Enos married Nancy Collett, born on October 4, 1799 in Wayne Co., Ky. She died and sometime later he married November 28, 1860, Elizabeth Cooper nee Collett a sister of the first wife, Nancy. His second marriage was in Johnson Co., Ind. His parents left Kentucky in 1828 and joined John and Mary Ann Barnes Mitchell in Indiana.

Enos moved his family to Coles Co., Ill, in 1830 and settled just a few miles from his sister, Mary Ann. (William, Jr., moved to near Terre Haute, Ind.).

Mary Ann's parents remained with her in Illinois until the mother died in 1829 when the father went to live with Enos. He died soon after (1833). Both parents were nearly 100 years old before they died. Both were buried a quarter mile south of the later established Mitchell Cemetery.

Enos Barnes died March 23, 1873 at the home of his son Granville Anderson Barnes at Ashmore, Ill. His children were: Roann Marie, Granville Anderson, Temple Ann, Milton Walker and Elizabeth A. Barnes.

ORIGINAL PURCHASE OF LAND IN NORTH CAROLINA
BY ROBERT MITCHELL (1713)

Rowan Co., N.C. records.

Deed Book 5 page 1, October 2, 1762.

Robert Donnell of Rowan Co., N.C., sells to Robert Mitchell of Rowan Co., N.C., 560 acres lying and being in the county of Rowan, N.C., on both sides of Sumers Branch, the waters of Reedy Fork. Beginning at the north corner, Sumers Survey, then W. T. along his line 15 Ch. to a while oak, then north 47 Chs. to Foster line, then East 15 Ch. to his corner, then North along his line 35 Chs. to a Black Oak, then East 60 Chs. to a white oak, then South for compliment (Sic).

Signed by Robert and Mary Donnell. (Notes) When this land was sold all tracts were said to have been on Horse-pen Creek Drainage area. "Sumers Branch" seems to have been an early name for "Little Horsepen Creek" about 600 yards west

of the first British line of battle in 1781. The 107 acre tract extended one half mile west from Guilford Court House and over the divide between Hunting Creek area and Horsepen Creek area and so could have joined the 560 acre tract described above.

It is most probable that Robert Mitchell received a grant of land from Lord Granville at about the same time as his brother Adam (Dec. 4, 1753) for he is shown from records of sales to have owned more land than the 560 acres purchased from Robert Donnell. Robert Mitchell's son Adam applied for a regrant in 1778, which confirms the legend that he lost or had records stolen from him, a certain tract or tracts of land. The giving by the state of a regrant for 107 acres further confirms that a title was once issued, no doubt by an original grant.

OTHER LAND TRANSFERS

FROM OR TO ROBERT MITHCELL(1713) OR HIS SON ADAM(#7)

Nov. 30, 1771	50 acres from Robert and wife to John Foster, Deed Book 1, Guilford Co., N.C.
Nov. 13, 1774	150 acres from Robert and wife to Henry Ross "On south side of Main Road". Deed Book 1, P. 284, Guilford Co., N.C.
Nov. 14, 1774	150 acres from Robert and wife to James Ross "on both sides of Main Road". Deed Book 1, P. 285, Guilford Co., N.C.
?	. ? acres from Robert and wife to Hugh Foster. No official record.
June 7, 1779	1 acre from Adam (#7) to Rev. David Caldwell. Deed Book 1

P. 505, Guilford Co., N.C.

Jan. 21, 1782	229 acres from Adam (#7) to James Hamilton, Deed Book 2, P. 172, Guilford Co., N.C.
Nov. 8, 1784	107 acres a state of North Carolina regrant #984 to Adam Mitchell (#7) signed by Gov. Alexander Martin, Book 56, P. 201.
Aug. 15, 1785	107 acres from Adam (#7) to James Hamilton, Deed Book 4, P. 200.
May 1, 1797	A Relinquishment of above purchase of 107 acres by James Hamilton to Adam Mitchell, Deed Book 6, P. 301.

OTHER MITCHELL LAND TRANSFERS

Dec. 5, 1802	John Mitchell (#73) to Robert Mitchell (#70). Deed Book 9, P. 231 Washington Co. Tenn.
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ADAM MITCHELL (1712) LINE

Dec. 1753	630 acres - Original Grant by Granville to <u>Adam</u> (1712) Rowan County.
Apr. 27, 1774	<u>Adam Mitchell, Sr.</u> , to <u>John Mitchell</u> (#4) 400 acres Deed Book 1, P. 281 Guilford County.
Mar. 30, 1790	<u>Adam Mitchell, Jr.</u> (#2) to Robert Rankin 42 acres, Deed Book 5, P. 172.

July 13, 1791 Adam Mitchell to Samuel Mitchell
(#21) Deed Book 5, P. 263.

Nov. 10, 1820 Adam Mitchell, Jr. (#2) Samuel Mitchell
(#21) and John Mitchell (#24) to Bryant
Percy. Acres. Deed Book 15, P. 23.

Oct. 16, 1768 Adam Mitchell (1712) to Trustees of
Buffalo Church Rowan Co., N.C.

JOHN McMACHEN LAND GRANT

Oct. 13, 1783 Two Grants (#378 and #434)
Oct. 23, 1782 One Grant (#44) From Department of
State, Raleigh, N.C. (Adam Mitchell
(#7) acquired part of these parcels by
purchase when he went to Tennessee).

WILLS

Extract of will of Robert Mitchell (1713) to wife Margaret
for her use during her natural life one-third of all his
lands, one-half his chattels and the house which was the
family home and at her death to her son Adam (#7) or to her
grandson, Robert Mitchell. (#70). Remaining two-thirds
of the land to Adam (#7). Other bequests mostly of money,
to daughters Mary Ross (#8) Jean Anderson (#9) and
Rebecca Mitchell (#6). Will made Nov. 6, 1775 Guilford
Co., N.C.

Will of Col. William McMachen made Feb. 24, 1749.
Probated June 6, 1749. Will Book ND. 1, P. 293. Frederick
Co., Va.

Will of Adam Mitchell (#7) April 3, 1802, To wife, Elizabeth,
the plantation "where I now live". To all his children
land and or money. Will dated April 3, 1802. Probated in

August, 1802. Will Book No. 1, PP 59 and 60 Washington Co., Tenn.

Inventory of Personal Property of Adam (#7) recorded in Inventory Book "00" (1779-1821) pages 147-148-149.

Washington Co. Tenn.

Extract of Inventory: 7 horses, 21 head of cattle, 14 hogs, 22 sheep, Poultry, Ducks, Geese and Chickens. Furniture (Itemized) 1 clock and case, 63 lbs. pewter, 1 looking glass, set of cups and saucers, 1 dozen bowls, 1 dozen Delft plates, 1 case for razors and shaving box, 1 bread box, candle sticks and nuffers, 15 chairs, 3 spinning wheels, 3 chests, pots, kettles and numerous cooking utensils, 1 weaving loom, 1 wind-mill, books as follows: 1 large Bible, 1 small Bible, 1 school Bible, 1 Watt's hymns, 1 Watt's Psalms, 1 Edwards on the Affections, 1 Fisher's Catechism, 1 Herveys Meditations, 3 Vol. of Josephus, 1 Vol. Christian Instructions, 1 dictionary, 1 concordance, 1 vol. Infernal Conferences, 1 Christian Panopay, 1 non-such profession. 1 Young Ladies Retirement, 1 Music book, 1 Fisher's Arithmetic, 1 History of Scotland, 1 Pilgrim's Progress, 1 spelling book, 1 New Testament, 1 Balm of Gilead, 1 Sacrament Director, 1 volume showing the Baseness of Sin, 1 Tattler, 2nd vol. Rising Progress, 6 vol. Newton's Works, 17 remnants of old books, also 1 small trunk, 1 cannon ball, many diverse tools, farm implements, harness, saddles, bridles, etc. (we can only conjecture that the cannon ball was a memento of Battle of Guilford C.H.) There was a legend in Jonesboro, Tenn. that Adam owned a pewter works back in Guilford Co., N.C. There seems to be no confirmation there. But having 63 pounds of pewter when he died, rather indicates that he had more than ordinary use for it. In North Carolina, another explanation is that to prevent the British from getting his pewterware, he melted it down and buried it. (There is a legend that he buried his pewter to keep it from the British). There is still another way to consider the "63 pounds of pewter". Adam's mother, in her will, disposed of her "pewter

(except one basin) as a classification of dishes, etc., made of pewter. Adams 63 pounds may have been dishes etc. We do know that pewter-ware claimed to have been in Adam's home at Guilford C.H. was displayed by two different parties in Jonesboro. (J. Fain Anderson and William H. Mitchell.)

Will of John Mitchell "Blind John" (#24) Beneficiaries: Brother Samuel (#21), sister-in-law Margaret (#21), James M. Mitchell (#213), Elizabeth Shelton (#2241); niece Docie Mitchell Kirkpatrick (#215); Brother Adam (#22); half brothers James, Allen and George Ross; nephew John Mitchell Ross (80); half sister Hannah Ross Rife (#236), niece Polly Perdue (#221); nephew Joseph Mitchell (#226); Allen Preston Mitchell (#208); Mitchell Cunningham (#232); Joseph Cunningham (#234); Niece Hannah Donnell (#272); Polly Pritchett (#2350); Catel Mitchell; Malinda Kerr (#2160); Louise Kerr (#2162); Elizabeth Kerr (#2161); Samuel Mitchell Kerr (#2163); Isabella Mitchell (#222); Buffalo Church; Caldwell Institute; Foreign Missions; Guilford Bible Society and Joseph McLean, Erwin Donnell, William Pritchett (#235); Joseph Cunningham (#234), Samuel Mitchell (#223); and Joseph Kirkpatrick (#215); Polly Mitchell Cunningham. Will Probated Oct. 1841 Book "C" P. 99 Guilford Co., N.C.

Blind John's will and his headstone in Buffalo Cemetary carry the notation "Stranger Stop! As you pass by - As you are now, so once was I - As I am now so you will be."

Adam Mitchell (#22)

To brother Joseph Mitchell (#26); daughter Polly Mitchell Purdue (#221); son William Mitchell (#227); grand-daughter Elizabeth Shelton (#2241) and daughter Jane Allen Mitchell (#224). Will probated in 1841 in Guilford Co. N.C. Book "C" P. P. 118 and 119.

Elizabeth Allen Mitchell, widow of Adam Mitchell (#22). to grand-daughter Elizabeth Shelton Kerr (#224); daughters Isabella A. Mitchell (#222) and Mary (Polly); Mitchell Perdue (#221); son William P. Mitchell (#227). Probated in 1853, Guilford Co., N.C., Book "C" P. P. 387 and 388.

Samuel Mitchell (#21)

To son John McMurray Mitchell (#211); daughter, Doceneth Mitchell (#215); grand sons David Kirkpatrick (#2153) and Samuel Kerr (#2163); grand-daughters, Julia Kirkpatrick (#2153) and Margaret L. Kerr (#2162). Probated in May 1851 Guilford Co., N.C. Book "C" P.P. 350 and 351.

Margaret Mitchell, widow of Robert (1713-1775) Probated on July 8, 1788 Davidson Co., Tenn. Will dated March 29, 1788.

Robert Mitchell (#70) Will made Nov. 7, 1808, Probated in Feb. 1809. Will Book 1 P. 77 Washington Co., Tenn.

Robert Mitchell (#25) Will dated Oct. 10, 1829. Probated in Montgomery Co., N.C. Book "B" P. 461.

MARRIAGE BONDS

Marriage Bond Adam Mitchell to Eliz. McMachen Sept. 12, 1769 Adam Mitchell seal Robert Mitchell seal (Robert is the father of Adam (#7)).

Seperate Paper filed Sept. 5, 1769 "Marriage proposed between Mr. Mitchell ye Bearer and my daughter Elizabeth is with ye approbation of your Humble Svt.

Jn. McMachen.

Rowan County Marriage Bonds Box M.

(The originals of the two documents contain the signatures of three of our direct ancestors, Robert Mitchell (1713) Adam Mitchell (#7) and John McMachen. (See photograph of signatures).

Marriage Bond John Mitchell to Mary Ann Barnes.
Bond dated Dec. 1, 1796 Marriage Book #O-P. 124
Washington Co., Tenn.

Marriage Bond Daniel Mitchell recorded in Washington Co., Tenn., in 1794. Daniel Mitchell to Jane Berry.

MARY MITCHELL'S LETTER to
"HIS EXCELLENCY ISAAC SHELBY, LINCOLN CITY".

May 1, 1793

Dear Sir:

You will perhaps think strange to receive a letter from a poor old woman who never had the least acquaintance with you, but sir, when you hear my story I am very sure you will pity at least if you can do more for me.

My request is in behalf of my grandchild who was taken prisoner by the Indians in the wilderness last fall two years. Her name is Sally S. Mitchell daughter of Robert Mitchell, deceased. As you have frequent opportunity of writing Governor Blount I beg of you to mention the matter to him as he once promised to use his best endeavor to gain intelligence of her. Request him to write to you whether he has ever found anything certain about her or where she is and, should that gentleman write to you, (as I hope he will) please let me know by a line sent to Mr. Robert Caldwell from whom I could soon get it whether there is any news of my poor grandchild. I am now old and very frail and cannot rest contented without trying every method in my power for her redemption from captivity. I hope you will assist me all you can which favor will be thankfully acknowledged by your most obed. and hum'l servant.

Mary Mitchell

Mitchell Thompson (#512) son of Sarah Mitchell
Thompson (#51) stated:

"My mother was a Mitchell. A first cousin of President Lincoln's mother. Their mothers were Shipleys from North Carolina. My mother (Sarah Mitchell) was captured in 1790 and carried into Michigan, where a squaw saved her life by hiding her behind a log. The Mitchells

were attacked 25 miles beyond Crab Orchard at a place called "Defeated Camp". This was along the "Wilderness Road". Walter Caruth was leading the expedition. . . Grandmother Mitchell was struck down but Grandfather stood by with a spear and defended her and then carried her to Crab Orchard Fort where she died the next day. My grandfather later went in search of my mother and, on one of his trips, was drowned in the Clinch River. He and Gen. Adair were swimming the river and he was thrown from his horse. My mother was surrendered under Wayne's Treaty. . . Nancy Hanks, Abraham Lincoln's mother also went to live with Uncle Richard Berry and Aunt Rachel, his wife taught Nancy to spin and weave". (Kentucky State Historical Society at Frankfort, Ky).

RECORD OF MILITARY SERVICE PAY TO
ADAM MITCHELL (#7)

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
(Seal of State of North Carolina)

This is to certify that the following is an accurate copy from records in the Official Custody of the North Carolina Historical Commission.

To cash paid Col. James Martin for the services of sundry persons of his regiment and allowed by the Genl. Assembly 1776.

Currency Specie
19. 15. 7

1776 Adam Mitchell

From: North Carolina Revolutionary Army Accounts
Vol. Viii. Page 67, Folio 2.

RALEIGH September 19, 1929.

(Signed) A. R. Newman
Secretary

(The above is sufficient proof for lineal descendants of Adam Mitchell (#7) to join some patriotic societies).

Record of Military Service of William Barnes believed to have been the father of Mary Ann Barnes Mitchell (#73). (Factual corroboration is needed).

State of North Carolina

Salisbury District

#1422 Aug. 8, 1782 for Military service eight pounds and 11 shillings to William Barnes.

#3228 Aug. 5, 1783 for Military service four pounds, 5 shillings and six pence.

Legend says that the father of Mary Ann Barnes Mitchell served seven years in the Colonial Army. If the above William was Mary Ann's father, as seems very probable, he may have served elsewhere than in N.C. earlier in the war or, due to conditions of the times, early record even in N.C. could well have been lost. The English and Tories had full official control and the Colonial Army records were far from complete. We again urge our readers to help us identify the parents of Mary Ann. It is indeed queer that those parents lived with John Mitchell and Enos Barnes for years without their first names being factually known to descendants. The loss of a Barnes family Bible, by fire, destroyed one positive proof.

PARTIAL LIST OF OUR LINE OF MITCHELLS
WHO WERE BURIED IN THE BUFFALO CEMETERY AT AN
EARLY DATE

Adam B. 1712; D. 1794.

Adam, Jr. (#2) B. 1745; D. 1778.

Adam (#22) B. 1766; D. 9-6-1841.

Allen (#228) B. 1809; D. 10-2-1835.

Celestial B. 10-15-1837; D. 6-7-1839 *

Elizabeth - wife of (#22) B. 1776; D. 3-25-1855.

Elizabeth - wife of (#211) B. 1-20-1811; D. 10-18-1871.

James #213. B. 1803; D. 1840.

James B. 1773; D. 10-8-1810. ?

Jenetta (#20) B. 1746; D. 2-25-1767.

John (#24) B. 4-10-1775; D. 10-5-1841.

John M. (#211) B. 1798; D. 8-18-1844.

Joseph G. B. 3-24-1807; D. 12-9-1857. ?



The stones marking the graves of ADAM MITCHELL JR. #22 and of his brother JOHN #24. The lower part of the JOHN MITCHELL gravestone reads:

"Ye sons of men as you pass by
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be.
I pray prepare to follow me."

Both Adam Jr. and John died in 1841. Durable headstones for graves were hard to get. It was necessary to procure them in Pennsylvania and haul them by wagons all the way or to send them by water to Petersburg, Va. and from there by wagon. Some graves were marked by trees or shrubs. The graves of some of our earlier ancestors were marked with boxwood. Some of such markers are still alive.

Margaret - wife of (#21) B. 6-11-1849 D. 9-10-1771.
Mary E. B. 7-1-1844; D. 8-22-1868 *
Mary(# 217) B. 1805; D. 1806.
Rebecca (#6) B. 1750; D. 1776 wife of (#1)
Robert B. 1713; D. 1775.
Samuel, Sr. (#21) B. 12-28-1771; D. 5-2-1851.
Samuel A, B. 12-1-1839; D. 8-13-1861. *
William P. (#227) B. 4-16-1817; D. 1-11-1885 ?
William T. B. 8-16-1868; D. 4-19-1930. ?
Mary wife of Adam (1713-1794)
Names Marked * are named on Cemetery record as children
of J. G. and D. S. Mitchell. It is not known if they
are our line. (Aid is requested).

Names marked ? are not identified as being in our line.

In addition to names in above list, are other Mitchells
(in our line) who, by marriage and change of name, are not
known as Mitchells (aid is requested in order to complete the
record just as completely as possible H.E.M.)

THE DAY WASHINGTON WAS
ALMOST SHOT

by

Howard D. Criswell, Jr.
1963

This Friday, Americans will celebrate the 231st
anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the "Father
of our Country".

Without Washington, historians agree, we might never
have won our independence from England. But few of us
realize just how close we came to not winning it.

The fact is that Washington came within a trigger-
squeeze of being shot to death in 1777 six years before the
successful culmination of the war. Ironically, it was the
gallantry of an enemy officer that saved him.

The story is little-known, its hero Maj. Patrick Ferguson,
33, an officer in the British Army from the age of 15.

Cocky and brilliant, Ferguson was reputed to be the army's best marksman - the Wild Bill Hickok of his day.

In 1776 - the year of the Declaration of Independence - Ferguson was in England, perfecting a new kind of breech-loading rifle of his own invention. So impressive were these weapons that the British government, after seeing them demonstrated, outfitted a hundred riflemen with them and promptly dispatched the whole group to America, headed by Ferguson, to put down the revolution in the colonies.

That was how, in September 1777, Ferguson found himself a part of a large British army under Lord Howe pursuing Washington's rebel forces across New Jersey. At Brandywine Creek, near the Pennsylvania-Delaware border, Washington called a halt, turned around and dug in to face the British assault. With him was the Marquis de Lafayette, the nobleman who had come from France to fight in the Revolution.

TWO HORSEMEN

As both sides prepared for battle, Maj. Ferguson and his hundred crack shots were stationed in the woods and, on September 11, looking out through the trees, were surprised to observe two horsemen approaching.

They were Washington and Lafayette reconnoitering the lines, but Ferguson didn't know that. He described what followed in a letter:

"We had not lain long when a Rebel officer, remarkable by his hussar dress, passed toward our Army within a hundred yards of my right flank, not perceiving us. He was followed by another, dressed in dark green and blue, mounted on a bay horse, with a remarkably high cocked hat.

"I ordered three good shots to steal near to and fire at them; but the idea disgusting me, I recalled the order.

"The hussar (Lafayette), in returning, made a

circuit, but then (Washington) passed within a hundred yards of us, upon which I advanced towards him. Upon my calling, he stopped; but after looking at me, he proceeded.

MOMENT OF DECISION

"I again drew his attention, and made signs to him to stop, leveling my piece at him; but he slowly cantered away. As I was within that distance, at which in the quickest firing, I could have lodged half a dozen balls in or about him, before he was out of my reach, I had only to determine; but it was not pleasant to fire at the back of an unoffending individual, who was acquitting himself very coolly of his duty - so I let him alone".

That same night, Ferguson himself was wounded in his right arm and entered the field hospital. His letter continues:

"The day after, I had been telling this story to some wounded officers who lay in the same room with me, when one of the surgeons, who had been dressing the wounded Rebel officers, came in and told us that they had been informing him that Gen. Washington was all the morning with the light troops, and only attended by a French officer in hussar dress, he himself dressed and mounted in every point described".

Thus it was that Washington came within a hairsbreadth of being shot and almost certainly killed. Not that his death would have pleased Ferguson; revealing the intense respect felt for Washington by friend and foe alike, Ferguson added in his letter:

"I am not sorry that I did not know at the time who it was."

Three years later, Ferguson died valiantly leading the British forces at King's Mountain South Carolina. Washington lived on to achieve victory, later to help shape our Constitution and become our first President. Their paths never again crossed, and Washington undoubtedly never knew the name of the man to whose gallantry he owed his life - and to which we, perhaps, owe our existence as a nation.

Had Washington been killed by Major Ferguson the Battle of Guilford C.H. would probably never have been fought. Adam Mitchell would probably have remained in North Carolina. His children would then have married different mates than those they did marry. Hundreds of us would never have existed.

THE HOUSTON GENEALOGY

Descendants of John Houston who emigrated from Wigton, Scotland to Ireland. (Since three lines of Mitchells, possibly four, joined this Houston family, some of the earlier Houstons are listed). In order to distinguish this line from the Mitchell numbered individuals, an "H" is placed before each Houston name.

- H. 1 John Houston married Margaret McClung, she was born in 1650. He died in Ireland. She came to America with son John (#H11). She died in 1747 at age 97 years.
- H. 11 John Houston, B. 1690 in Ireland. Married Margaret Cunningham. Migrated between 1730 and 1735 to Chester Co. Penna., with six of his seven children. One, James, remained in Ireland to study for ministry and died there. John was a devout Presbyterian and public spirited man. He was accidently killed in 1753(see his biography earlier account).
- H. 111 Robert Houston, B. 1720. Married Mary Davidson, daughter of very early settler Samuel Davidson and wife Ann Dunlap Davidson.
- H. 112 Isabella Houston, B. 1722. Married (1) George Henderson (2) William Gillespie.
- H. 113 Ester Houston. Born 1724. Married Rev. John Montgomery about 1751.
- H. 114 John B. Houston, Born 1726. Married Sarah H. Todd descendant of Earl of Dunbar in Scotland. He died in 1798 at home of his son Robert.
- H. 115 Major Samuel Houston. Born 1728. Married Elizabeth Crosby.

- H 116 Matthew Houston. Born 1730. Married 1758 to Martha Lyle daughter of Matthew and Ester Lyle.
- H1114 Margaret Houston. Married James Hopkins.
- H1115 Ester Houston. Married James McKee.
- H1116 Mary Houston. Married John Lechter.
- H1117 Ann Houston. Born about 1764. Thought to have married William Barnes whose daughter Mary Ann Barnes married John Mitchell (see John Mitchell biography).
- H1138 Esther Montgomery (1760-1807) Married Oct. 31, 1775 to Rev. Samuel Doak, Jr. son of Samuel Sr. and Jane Mitchell Doak.
- H1141 John Houston, moved from Ohio to Tennessee.
- H1142 Janes Houston. Married Elizabeth Wier?
- H1143 Rev. Samuel Houston. Born 1758. Married (1) Hall, (2) Margaret Walker a descendant of John Walker of Sigton, Scotland.
- H1144 Matthew Houston, Married Martha (Patsy) Cloyd, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Woods) Cloyd, a wealthy Virginia family which purchased the estate "Vine Forest" from Thomas Jefferson.
- H1145 Robert Houston, Married (1) Jennie Mathes (2) Mary Neely. He died in Logan Co. Kentucky.
- H1146 Alice Houston. Married William Stephenson of Jonesboro, Tenn.
- H1147 Margaret Houston. Married (1) Alexander McEwen and had son Robert McEwen (2) in 1818, married Rev. Samuel Doak, Jr., widower of her 1st cousin Esther Montgomery. Margaret died in 1831 (see biography of Samuel Doak, Jr.).
- H1148 Esther Houston. Born 1763 Married Ensign Joel Wallace son of Capt. Thomas and wife Rebecca Milligan Wallace who moved from Meclenburg Co., N.C., to Blount Co. Tenn. Esther and Joel moved to Morgan Co., Ala., in 1810.
- H1149 William Houston. Went north to purchase goods and never returned. (Thought to have been murdered and robbed).
- H1151 John Houston
- H1152 James Houston, Married (1) 1st cousin Esther Houston, daughter of Matthew and Martha Lyle Houston and (2) Polly Gillespie (#H1124).

- H1153 Robert Houston. Born 1760. Died 1835. Married
(1) Elizabeth Lockhard (2) Margaret Blackburn.
- H1155 William Houston
- H1156 Matthew Houston
- H1161 John Houston. Married Rebecca Balch.
- H1162 Samuel Houston. Married Nancy Gillespie. (10 children)
Married Mary Mitchell (3). Anne Hutchinson. He and
H Nancy settled on Pistol Creek, Blount, Co. Tenn.,
three miles from Maryville. Veteran of war of 1812.
Wife cared for family farm during his absence in war.
- H1163 James Houston. Married Phobe McClung.
- H1164 Rev. Matthew Houston.
- H1165 Robert Houston. Unmarried
- H1166 Ester Houston. Married 1780 to 1st cousin Maj. James
Houston (H115)
Mary Davidson 3rd child of Samuel and Annie Houston.
Married Mar. 18, 1819 in Blount Co. Tenn., to
Hezekiah Mitchell (Mitchell Genealogy (#7C)).

DOAK GENEALOGY

(Tracing back through Jane Mitchell Doak).

A "D" is placed before each name to distinguish them. Mitchell (unmarked). Each digit denotes a generation thus (#1) is Samuel son of Samuel and Jane, (#11) indicates it to be the grandson of Samuel Sr. (#112) indicates it is the second child of (#11) and grandchild of (#1) (Samuel Jr).

- D. 1 Samuel Doak, Jr. Born 8-1-1749. Married 1776 to (1)
Esther Houston Montgomery. She was born Aug. 3, 1807.
(2) to Mrs. Margaret McEwen Nee Houston, cousin of
1st wife Esther. She died 9-23-1831. He died 12-12-1829.
All buried in Salem Cemetery, Washington College, Tenn.
(see biographical section herein).
- D. 11 Samuel Witherspoon Doak. Born 3-24-1785. Died
2-3-1864. Married Sarah McEwen, daughter of

- Samuel Doak's 2nd wife Sarah Houston McEwen Doak. Sarah McEwen, born March 24, 1785. (Sarah McEwen also had a son Robert McEwen who flew U.S. flag in Nashville, Tenn., throughout the war.)
- D. 12 Julia Doak, born Aug. 10, 1776. Died. Married in March 1794 Adam Lowery. He was born 1765. Married Washington Court, Tenn. Three sons and six daughters. Julia died 1857 at Ripley, Ohio.
- D. 13 Rev. John Whitfield Doak, born Aug. 10, 1778.
- D. 14 Jane Rowe Doak, born Sept. 13, 1787. Married a man named Mitchell. (not in our line).
- D. 15 Lucina Doak, born May 23, 1782. Died August 18, 1825. Married Rev. M. D. Baldrige.
- D. 16 Nancy Doak, born June 9, 1790. Married William Mitchell (our #71) (see his biography herein).
- D. 17 Polly Doak, born June 1, 1794.
- D111 Samuel Doak, M.D. Served 18 mo. in southern prison, as a political prisoner, the effects of which caused his death.
- D112 Rev. John Doak.
- D113 Alexander Doak. Professor at Tusculuca College.
- D114 Robert Doak Q.M. in Southern Army.
- D115 William Doak, a "loyal man" during Civil War.
- D116 Nelson Doak in Confederate Army. Captured. Took loyalty oath at Camp Chase, Ohio. Remained as non-combatant during war.
- D121 Rev. Samuel Doak Lowery. Married Almira Thompson of Kentucky. Three sons.
- D122 John Knox Lowery. Died in infancy.
- D123 William Ramsey Lowery. Born Sept. 20, 1816. Died August 15, 1881 at Ripley, Ohio.
- D124 Jean Lowery. Married John Rankin. 11 sons 4 daughters. Seven of sons Presbyterian ministers. All sons in Union Army during Civil War. All of family is said to have assisted in "the underground railway" along Ohio River near Ripley, Ohio to assist fleeing slaves.
- D125 Esther Montgomery Lowery. Married Patrick Carey 5 sons, 3 daughters. All born in Yorkville, S.C. All sons in Union Army. (one died from exposure in southern prison). D1270-1280-1290 three daughters.
- D131 Samuel Doak

DESCENDANTS OF COL. WILLIAM McMACHEN
(Died 1749) and WIFE ELIZABETH.

("M" before numbers, below, to distinguish from
Mitchell numbers that are without a letter).

- M. 1 John McMachen Married Isabella Blair (or Barnes)
(The most probable name of Isabella was Blair). He
was born 1728; Died 1800.
- M. 2 Richard McMachen
- M. 3 William McMachen
- M. 4 Agnes McMachen
- M. 5 Jane McMachen
- M. 6 Ann McMachen
- M. 11 John Blair McMachen
- M. 12 William McMachen (Drowned) (Unmarried)
- M. 13 Elizabeth McMachen. Married Adam Mitchell (#7)
See History Section later) and Biography Section;
also Genealogical Section under Adam Mitchell (#7).
- M. 14 Sarah McMachen. Married William Fain. 11 children
(see biography of "McMachen" and "Fain".)
- M. 15 Rosanna McMachen. Born July 9, 1751. Married
Samuel Fain (1753-1794).
- M. 16 Nancy Agnes McMachen Born August 17, 1763. Died
March 18, 1842. Married Col. John Fain. (1754-1783).
4 children. He was killed on August 8, 1788 at Sitigo,
Tenn. by Indians. She married on March 31, 1795 to
John Hammer (1771-1851) Three children.
- M. 17 Jane McMachen. Married Abiginah Morgan In Wash-
ington County, Tenn.
- M. 145 Elizabeth Fain (1789-1827) Married Robert Gray
(1790-1865) in Washington Co., Tenn. Moved to
Charleston, Ill.
- M1451 James Gray
- M14511 Mary Gray (1852-1942) Married in 1882 to Rev. J. A.
Piper (1833-1903)

EXPLANATION OF SYSTEM OF MARKING

No numbers are assigned to Adam Mitchell Senior or Robert Mitchell Senior. It is their DESCENDANTS that are numbered. The FIRST GENERATION are identified by a single digit (0 to 9). Adam's and Robert's grandchildren, being the SECOND GENERATION are listed with two digit numbers. Each succeeding generation has one more digit than the last one. Each INDIVIDUAL bears his parent's number with a distinguishing digit after it (#8234 has his parent's number 823 and then his own number, 4).

The first child in the family has "O" for his or her digit. He or she is usually, but not always, the oldest child in the family.

In the event there were more children in the family than the ten digits (figures 0 to 9 inclusive), letters are assigned. (Adam Mitchell #7 had 13 children. So his youngest would bear the listing "7 A", "7 B" and "7 C").

NOTE IMPORTANT! There were four Adam Mitchells. They were first Adam, born in 1712, second his son Adam #2, and third his grandson #22. The fourth Adam Mitchell was our #7, the son of Robert Mitchell and nephew of Adam Mitchell Senior.

In the event that a Mitchell bearing one of our numbers married another of our group also bearing a number, it has been found necessary to assign to the offspring two numbers showing the two lines of descent.

It will be noted that Adam Mitchell (1712) had six children bearing our numbers 0 to 5 inclusive. So all persons listed herein with numbers that begin with 0 to 5 are of Adam's line. Then since Robert's children are numbered 6 to 9 inclusive, all persons whose numbers start with 6 to 9 are of Robert's line.

NAMES, DATES and other DATA in the listed lineage of Adam Mitchell (1712) are from the records of Elisabeth S. Houston, Greensboro, North Carolina.

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FIRST GENERATION OF DESCENDANTS OF ADAM MITCHELL

Born 1712 who died in 1794 and his wife, Mary, who died in 1794.

0. Jennetta Mitchell, born 1746, died Feb. 20, 1769. Married first cousin, Adam Mitchell (#7) in 1766.
1. James Mitchell, born 1748. Married 1769 first cousin Rebecca Mitchell (#6)
2. Adam Mitchell, Jr., born 1745, died 1778. Married to Agnes, (Widow of James Ross) in 1764.
3. Joseph Mitchell, born 1748.
4. John Mitchell, born 1747. Killed in Pre-revolutionary war skirmish in 1775.
5. Robert Mitchell, born 1750. Died by drowning (See Biographical Section) in 1790. He married (1) Percilla Harris, (2) ~~Sarah~~ Shipley.

Naomi

First Generation of Robert Mitchell, born 1713, and Margaret McMachen. (The name "Margaret" is factual. The name "McMachen" is not factual). She died 1788.

6. Rebecca Mitchell

Born 1750. Died 1776. Married first cousin James Mitchell (#1) April 5, 1762.

7. Adam Mitchell

Born 1746. Died 1802. Married first cousin Jennet Mitchell in 1766. After her death in 1767 (2) married Elizabeth McMachen.

8. Mary Mitchell

Born 1747 (D) Married in 1775 John Ross, Jr. Born in 1733. Moved to Tennessee after war. He was born 1743.

9. Jean Mitchell

Born 1743. Married to John Anderson.

2nd Generation of Adam Mitchell (Born 1712)

10. Samuel Mitchell, Sr.

Born Jan. 26, 1771. Died Aug. 9, 1844. Married 1795 to Margaret Ewing McMurray. Born Sept. 10, 1771. Died Oct. 11, 1849.

22. Adam Mitchell

Born 1766. Died Sept. 6, 1841. Married (1) 1801 to Isabella Gwyn (2). Married 1804 to Elizabeth Wagstaff Allen, born 1776. Died Mar. 25, 1853.

23. Mary Mitchell

Born 1770. Married (1) John McMurray, Jr. (2) Married 1798 to John Cunningham. Had one child, Elizabeth McMurray (#230). Had eleven children by Cunningham.

24. John M. Mitchell

Born April 10, 1775. Died Oct. 5, 1841. Blinded (See Biographical and Record Sec.). Buried Buffalo Cemetery, Greensboro, N. C.

25. Robert Mitchell.
Born 1762. Died July 8, 1892. Married 1790 to Agnes Dawson, Born 1763. Died 1825. He died at home of his son-in-law Kendall Dawson, Yorkville, S.C.
26. Joseph Mitchell.
Born 1768. Married 1790. Died in 1830.
27. Charlotte Mitchell.
Born 1764. Died 1845. Married (1) to Robert Irwin (2) to Latham Donnell (Reared three sons).
30. Joseph Mitchell.
Born 1782.
31. Samuel Mitchell.
Born 1785.
50. Daniel Mitchell.
Born about 1775. Married Jane Berry (1st Cousin). Settled in Washington Co., Ky., on Beech Fork, a few miles from Springfield, Ky. Record in Washington Co., Ky.
51. Sarah Mitchell.
Born 1781. Married Jan. 11, 1800 to John Thompson. Captured by Cherokee Indians (See Biographical Section).
- 2nd Generation of Robert Mitchell (1713)
70. Robert Mitchell.
Born Feb. 17, 1867. Died 1808 in Washington Co., Tenn. Married Elizabeth A. Allison on Oct. 4, 1796. She was born June 13, 1773. Died Mar. 26, 1827. Lived near Washington College, Tenn. Only child of Adam (#7) and Jennetta (0). He had twelve half brothers and sisters.
71. William Mitchell.
Born Feb. 17, 1771 in Guilford County, North Carolina. Died 1824, buried in Salem Cemetery, Tenn. Married

- Nancy Doak. She was born Jan. 9, 1790. Died Sept. 26, 1874. As a widow she married Broyles (See page on William Mitchell). She was buried in Salem Cemetery, Tenn.
72. Margaret (Peggy) Mitchell.
Born Sept. 5, 1772. Married Rev. James Witherspoon an early graduate at Rev. Samuel Doak's Washington College.
73. John Mitchell.
Born May 4, 1774 at Guilford, C.H., N.C. Died 1843. Buried Mitchell Cemetery, Ashmore, Ill. Married Mary Ann Barnes Dec. 17, 1796 at Washington Co., Tenn. She was born 1770 at Guilford, C.H., N.C. Died 1844. (See page on John Mitchell).
74. Adam Mitchell.
Born Apr. 5, 1776, at Guilford, C.H., N.C. Married to Martha Gray. He died 1860 in Charleston, Ill. (See Historical Section).
75. Joseph Mitchell.
Born Sept. 20, 1778 at Guilford, C.H., N.C. Killed by lightning in his bed. Wife stunned and a child with them unhurt.
76. Elizabeth (ibby) Mitchell.
Born Dec. 15, 1780 at Guilford, Court House, N.C.
77. Rebecca Mitchell.
Born Jan. 6, 1782 at Guilford, C.H., N.C.
78. Jennetta Mitchell.
Born Apr. 29, 1783 at Guilford, C.H., N.C.
79. Samuel Mitchell.
Born March 29, 1786.
- 7A David Mitchell.
Born Feb. 4, 1788 in Washington County, Tenn.

Married Collom. His widow married a Mr. Moore.

- 7B James Mitchell.
Born Feb. 24, 1790 in Washington County, Tenn.
- 7C Hezekiah B. Mitchell.
Born Mar. 10, 1792 in Washington Co., Tenn.
Married Mar. 18, 1819 to Martha D. Houston.
Lived in Greene Co., Tenn., Jonesboro, Tenn.,
Morgan Co., Ala. and Corinth, Miss.
80. John Mitchell Ross, Jr.
Born 1753, Married 1777 to Mary Mitchell. Lived in
Horsepen Creek Drainage Area, Guilford, C.H., N.C.
81. James Ross
82. Mary Ross
83. Thomas Ross
Born 1778.
84. Margaret Jane Ross.
Born 1776
85. Rebecca Ross.
86. Andrew Ross.
87. Nancy Ross.
88. Henry Ross.
Married Anderson. Moved from N.C. to Tennessee.
90. Jean Anderson.

3rd Generation of Adam Mitchell (1712)

210. Elizabeth Jane Mitchell.
Born. Feb. 14, 1797. Died May 24, 1798.
211. John McMurray Mitchell, Sr.
Born 1798. Died 1864. Married Jane Bowman.
Born 1799.
212. Samuel Mitchell.
Born 1796. Died July 9, 1839. No Marriage.
213. James Mitchell.
Born Feb. 8, 1803. Died Oct. 6, 1840. Married 1st
Cousin Isabella Mitchell. Buried Buffalo Cemetery.
214. Adam Mitchell.
Born 1798. Twin of John (#211). Died 1844.
215. Malinda Doceneth Mitchell.
Born Dec. 9, 1799; Died Feb. 11, 1881. Married (1)
Newton Ricks in 1820. Married (2) Joseph Kirpatrick
on Feb. 23, 1831. Joseph born 1797, Died 1859.
216. Hannah Mitchell.
Born Feb. 8, 1801. Died July 17, 1831. Married
Mar. 21, 1822 to Nathanael Green Kerr, Jr., Born
1798. Died 1830. Graduate Caldwell Sem.
(Greek Scholar).
217. Mary Mitchell.
Born May 8, 1805. Died June 23, 1806.
220. Robert Mitchell.
Born 1815. Married Elizabeth Dair in 1839.
221. Mary Mitchell (Polly).
Born 1807. Married in 1827 to John Perdue,
Born 1803.

222. Isabella Mitchell.
Born 1810. Died 1859. Married Jan. 5, 1832 to
1st Cousin James Mitchell (#213). Later: (2)
Married to James McNeely in 1846, and later (3)
Married 1854 to Cornelian D. Kella.
223. Samuel Allen Mitchell.
Born 1809. Died 1829. No Marriage.
224. Jane Allen Mitchell.
Born 1805. Died 1829. Married 1827 to
Samuel E. Shelton. Born 1808. Died 1859.
225. Adam Mitchell.
Born Apr. 16, 1814. Died Sept. 7, 1836.
226. Joseph Mitchell.
Born 1816. Died 1859. Married 1837 to
Delaney Whittington (Jan. 4, 1837). She was born
1816. Died 1896.
227. William Preston Mitchell.
Born Apr. 16, 1817. Died Jan. 11, 1885. Married
Nov. 10, 1853 to 1st Cousin Elizabeth Wagstaff.
Later 1881 married Fannie Sue Carter.
228. Allen Mitchell.
Born 1809. Died 1835.
230. Elizabeth McMurray Mitchell.
Married 1892.
231. Allen Cunningham.
232. Mitchell Cunningham.
233. John Cunningham.
Married to Polly Finley.
234. Joseph Cunningham (Twin of Mary #235).
Born 1805. Died 1873.

235. Mary (Polly) Cunningham.
Born 1805. Died 1877. Married 1828 to
William Pritchett.
236. Hannah Cunningham.
Born 1801. Died 1844. Married Rife
237. Andrew Cunningham.
Married 1840 to Elizabeth Whittington.
Born 1819. Sister of Delaney Whittington.
238. Elizabeth Cunningham.
239. Nancy Cunningham.
Born 1814. Died 1828.
- 23A James Milton Cunningham.
Married Elizabeth Caroline McAdoo.
- 23B William Cunningham.
Born 1816.
250. William Dawson Mitchell.
Born Aug. 16
251. Martha Mitchell.
252. Mary Mitchell.
Born 1792. Married Kendall Dawson, a cousin,
York, S.C.
260. Samuel Mitchell.
Born 1791.
261. C. Mitchell.
270. Robert Irwin
271. Latham Donnell.
272. Hannah Donnell.

- 510. Daniel Thompson
- 511. Nancy Hanks Thompson.
- 512. Mitchell Thompson.

3rd Generation of Robert Mitchell (1713)

- 700. James Allison Mitchell.
Born Aug. 27, 1797 near Jonesboro, Tenn. Died Oct. 14, 1843. Buried Salem Cemetery, Tenn. Married Ester Collum, on May 12, 1818. She was buried October 26, 1885. Buried Charleston, Ill. (See Historical Section on Collums). Came to Charleston, Ill. in 1833.
- 701. Jane (Jenny) Mitchell.
Born Mar. 9, 1799. Married T. Owen Roberts 1845. Both buried in "Old Indian Cemetery" near Lerna, Ill. Had moved from Jonesboro, Tenn., to Charleston, Ill. in 1835. He died in 1843. Older of childred reared younger ones.
- 702. Elizabeth Mitchell.
Born Oct. 26, 1800. Died Mar. 11, 1882. Married William Collum, April 16, 1818. He was born June 7, 1796. Died July, 1851.
- 710. Samuel Doak Mitchell.
Born Dec. 25, 1812 in Brownsborough, Tenn. Died Dec. 28, 1885. Married Allen. Died in childbirth. He married Amelia Fain on Mar. 25, 1852. He was buried in Salem Cemetery, Tenn.
- 711. David Mitchell.
Buried in Calhoun, Mo., married Miss Collum, sister of Ester (wife of #700).

712. William Montgomery Mitchell.
Born Feb. 13, 1823. Died Nov. 19, 1901. Married
to Rachel Ellen Anderson. (Sister of J. Fain Anderson,
Historian). She was born 1838. Died June 9, 1907.
Elder in Salem church. (See Historical Section).
713. Ester Mitchell.
Born May 17, 1815. Died Feb. 13, 1852 in
Henry County, Mo. Married George J. Allen in
Apr. 17, 1833.
714. Susan Mitchell.
Married Dr. Baker, Dalton, Ga.
730. Robert Mitchell.
Born. Jan. 8, 1808. Died July 10, 1860 at Marshall, Ill.
Married Mahala Austin, Aug. 10, 1830. She was born
1808. After her death he married Dec. 9, 1842
Fideal Umbarger. She was born 1811. Died 1896.
Buried in family cemetery N.W. of Marshall, Ill.
731. John Bruce Mitchell.
Born Nov. 2, 1817. Twin of William (#737). Born in
Owen County, Ind. Died Mar. 23, 1849. Buried
Mitchell Cemetery near Ashmore. Married
Patsy Cutler Aug. 15, 1837. She was born June 15, 1818.
Died July 26, 1882.
732. Rebecca Mitchell.
Born Mar. 5, 1806 in Cumberland Valley, Ky. Died
Sept. 11, 1848. Married James George Moderel on
Mar. 15, 1827. He died June 1, 1831. Two children.
She married Apr. 8, 1832 to James Clark. Born
Dec. 9, 1809. Died 1874. Nine children.
733. Sally Mitchell.
Born Jan. 21, 1814 in Cumberland Valley, Ky.
Died 1847, Married John Humphries on Dec. 24, 1829.
He was born 1803. Died 1867. Eight children.

734. Martha Houston Mitchell.
Born May 12, 1822 in Owen County, Ind. Married James Galbreath on May 2, 1839. He was born Mar. 12, 1815. Died Aug. 14, 1897. Buried Mitchell Cemetery, N.W. of Ashmore, Ill.
735. Mary Ann Mitchell.
Born Feb. 22, 1820, in Owen Co., Ind. Died Sept. 17, 1878. Married Thos. Lytle Aug. 15, 1837. He was born Feb. 10, 1812. Died Sept. 17, 1871.
736. Elizabeth Mitchell.
Married Dr. John Combs on Mar. 13, 1833, Charleston, Ill. He was born 1810. Died 1857.
737. William Barnes Mitchell. (Twin of John)
(See Biographical Section).
Born Nov. 2, 1817. Died Apr. 6, 1886 in Erie, Kansas. Married Elizabeth Zimmerman. Went overland to Erie, Kan., from Owen Co., Ind., in 1869 and later from Ashmore, Ill. She was born Mar. 1, 1824. Died Feb. 7, 1862. Buried in Mitchell Cemetery, Ashmore, Ill.
- 7C0 Lyman Beecher Mitchell.
Born 1830. Died 1909.
- 7C1 Nancy A. Mitchell.
Born Jan. 7, 1822. Died Sept. 9, 1896. Married Dr. Brandy Ruleman, Born Mar. 8, 1801. Died Apr. 20, 1870.
- 7C2 Houston Mitchell.
Married Martha Whitmore. One of original owners of Corinth, Miss.
- 7C3) Children of Hezekiah Mitchell (#7C). Information about
7C4) them much desired.
7C5)
7C6)

740. Anna A. Mitchell.
Born 1798. Died 1871. Married May 1863 to
Thomas C. Mitchell (No kin). Lived in Ashmore
Twp. Coles Co., Ill.
741. Elizabeth Mitchell.
Born Dec. 6, 1808. Died 1891. Married Robert Craig.
Born 1806. Son of Capt. Samuel Craig. Rev. War
veteran (1780 - 1807). His wife was Jane Burns.
742. Nettie Mitchell.
Knob Nostor, Mo.
743. John Andrew Mitchell.
1806 - 1838 (See Biographical Section).
744. Daniel Mitchell
745. Arthur Gray Mitchell.
Married Miss Allen Weed, Charleston, Ill.
746. Joseph Mitchell.
747. Samuel Mitchell.
Lived later years of life in Charleston, Ill.
800. Grandchildren of John Ross and Mary Mitchell (#8).
Information desired.
900. Grandchildren of Jean Mitchell (#9) Anderson.
4th Generation of Adam Mitchell (1713)
- 2110 John McMurray Mitchell, Jr.
Born 1821. Died 1899. Married July 9, 1850 to
Elizabeth Jane Banner.
- 2111 Joseph J. Mitchell.
Married Jennie Bevill.

- 2150 David Kirkpatrick.
Born 1836. Died 1907. Married to Susan Bain.
- 2151 Margaret Elizabeth Kirkpatrick.
Born 1838. Died 1878. Married John Efland, Jr.
Married on Aug. 13, 1857.
- 2152 William Kirkpatrick.
- 2153 Julia Ann Kirkpatrick.
Born Feb. 3, 1833. Died Jan. 12, 1866. Married
Feb. 4, 1852 to Daniel Albright, Sr. Born
July 21, 1834. Died Apr. 12, 1913.
- 2154 Emmet Kirkpatrick.
- 2155 James Kirkpatrick.
- 2156 John Kirkpatrick.
- 2157 David Kirkpatrick, Jr.
Married Susan Bain. He was born 1836. Died 1907.
- 2158 Samuel Kirkpatrick.
- 2160 Malinda D. Kerr.
Born Dec. 9, 1823. Died Jan. 26, 1842.
- 2161 Elizabeth Jane Kerr.
Born Aug. 4, 1826. Died June 4, 1853. Married
Samuel Wharton in 1848.
- 2162 Margaret Louise Kerr.
Born July 9, 1827. Died 1896. Married Adam
Mitchell Rankin, Born 1825.
- 2163 Samuel Mitchell Kerr.
Born Oct. 9, 1828. Died Sept. 17, 1866. Married
Caroline Elizabeth Shelton. Born 1829, Died 1878.
He was Capt. of Cavalry Civil War, Confederate Army.

- 2220 James Madison Mitchell.
Born 1834. Died 1844.
- 2210 Francis Perdue.
No Marriage.
- 2211 Isabella Perdue.
Born 1836. Married Spencer Elliott.
- 2212 Martha B. Perdue.
Married William C. Tucker, Sr.
- 2240 Samuel E. Shelton, Jr.
Born 1828. Died 1833.
- 2241 Elizabeth Caroline Shelton.
Born 1828. Died 1875. Married Cousin Capt.
Samuel Mitchell Kerr (#2163). He was born
Oct. 9, 1828. Died July 17, 1866. (Civil War).
Marriage Aug. 8, 1850.
- 2260 Celestia Mitchell.
Twin of Joseph Mitchell. (#2261).
- 2261 Joseph Mitchell.
Born 1837. Married Alice Owen. She later married
Mr. Patrick Cunningham. (#2330).
- 2262 Martha Mitchell.
Married 1878 to John A. Hegewood.
- 2263 Samuel Mitchell.
Born 1839.
- 2264 Josephine Lania Mitchell.
Born 1844. Died 1924. Married to John Callahan.
- 2265 James Mitchell.
- 2266 Mary Mitchell.

- 2267 William Mitchell.
- 2268 Virginia Mitchell.
- 2270 William P. Mitchell, Jr.
Born Aug. 16, 1868. Died Jan. 11, 1955. Married
1889 to Nancy Causby.
- 2271 Adam Mitchell.
Born Aug. 3, 1854. Died 1939. Married Feb. 20, 1854
to Elizabeth Sneed.
- 2272 Joseph Alexander Mitchell.
Born June 16, 1889. Died 1957. Married Apr. 10, 1805
to Dora Pattella Jackson.
- 2330 Patrick Cunningham.
Born 1850. Married widow of Joseph Mitchell (#2261)
nee Alice Owen.
- 23A0 James Colum Cunningham.
Died 1879. Married May 19, 1869 to Elizabeth
Bette Ann Jones. Born Sept. 25, 1844. Died
Jan. 27, 1930.
- 2350 Hannah (Polly) Pritchett.

4th Generation of Robert Mitchell (1713)
- 7000 Alexander C. Mitchell.
Born Dec. 6, 1836. Died in infancy.
- 7001 Rev. Robert Allison Mitchell.
Born April 6, 1819 near Jonesboro, Tenn. Married
Feb. 1849 in Coles Co., Ill., to Ann E. Roberts.
He died in Edgar Co., Ill. in Dec. 1886. (See
Biographical Section).

- 7002 Johnathan Collum Mitchell.
Born July 13, 1821 in Tenn. Married May 23, 1845
at Washington Co., Tenn. to Elizabeth Stevenson.
He died July 12, 1884.
- 7003 Dr. John Doak Mitchell.
Born Aug. 11, 1823, in Tenn. Married Dec. 8, 1847,
at Walnut Prairie, Ill., to Elizabeth Welch. Born
Nov. 19, 1819. He died in Clark Co., Ill.,
Mar. 28, 1897.
- 7004 Sarah E. Mitchell.
Born Feb. 6, 1826, in Tenn. Married in August 1859
in Coles Co., Ill., to Thomas Cheeseman. Died in
Adair Co., Mo., Sept. 1905.
- 7005 Samuel H. Mitchell.
Born May 11, 1828 in Tenn. Married 1851 in Clark
Co., Ill., to Amanda A. Welch in 1851. Later he
married Johana Lockenbill. He died Apr. 1869.
- 7006 Luther C. Mitchell.
Born June 2, 1830 in Tenn. Married on Mar. 5, 1861
in Coles Co., Ill., to H. A. Daddle. Died Dec. 1902
in Coles Co., Ill.
- 7007 James A. Mitchell.
Born Feb. 1834 in Charleston, Ill. Married in
Coles Co., in 1881 to Anna Wright. Died in Adair Co.,
Mo., June 1898.
- 7008 Alexander C. Mitchell.
Born Dec. 6, 1836 in Charleston, Ill. Married on
Dec. 27, 1859 to Carrie Roberts.
- 7009 Isaac Benjamin Mitchell.
Born Jan. 6, 1841 in Charleston, Ill. Married
Dec. 11, 1866, to Florida Riles. Died Sept. 1919.
She died Mar. 1926.

- 7010 Ann E. Roberts
Married 1849 to Rev. Robert Mitchell (#701)
- 7011 Rev. Robert Mitchell Roberts
Born 1822. Married 1850 to Mary Ray Monfort. He died in 1894. One of Pioneer Presbyterian Ministers in Ill.
- 7100 Thomas Hugh Mitchell
Born 1857. Died May 22, 1923. Married Eva Perry. Was for many years a superintendent at U.S. Patent Office in Washington D.C. After his death his widow married Thomas W. Pyle, a prominent educator at Bethesda, Maryland.
- 7101 William F. Mitchell.
Born Jan. 3, 1853 in Tenn. Died of overwork at Amherst College. Buried in Salem Cemetery, Tenn. Never married.
- 7102 Elizabeth Neal Mitchell
Born 1855 in Tenn. Married to S. J. Galbraith, Ashville, N.C. No children.
- 7120 Samuel Fain Mitchell
Born Feb. 21, 1873. Died Apr. 21, 1926. Never married
- 7121 William Hough Mitchell
Born July 12, 1875. Died Oct. 23, 1947. Never married.
- 7122 Amelia Addie Doak Mitchell.
Born July 11, 1871. Never married.
- 7123 Eleanor Estell (Stella) Mitchell
Born Nov. 2, 1877. Died June 8, 1958.
- Note: All four of above were born in "Cedar Lane" home of William Montgomery Mitchell. None ever married.
- 7130 Susan Mitchell Allen
Married Rev. Samuel Hodge, West Union, Ill.
She was born Apr. 31, 1834.

- 7131 Anna E. Allen.
Born Feb. 2, 1836. Became a prominent Educator while rearing her younger brothers and sisters after early death of her parents. Occupied old home in Calhoun, Mo.
- 7132 Emma Allen.
Born Nov. 1, 1847. Died Mar. 2, 1903. Married Joseph Huston (not Houston). Married Mar. 2, 1871.
- 7133 James Ferdinand Allen.
Died in Confederate Army near Little Rock, Ark., in May, 1863. He was born Sept. 17, 1841. A twin of Isabella.
- 7135 Isabella Jane Allen.
Born Sept. 17, 1841. Never married.
- 7136 Robert Walter Allen.
Born Sept. 3, 1850. Graduate Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa.
- 7137 George Jones Allen.
Born Jan. 19, 1844, Livingston, Mont. Several children but all but two died young.
- 7138 William Montgomery Allen.
Born Dec. 10, 1838. Married Jan. 12, 1870 to Julia Harris. He was judge of court, Henry Co., Mo. After death of wife he married Mrs. Susan Kiser.
- 7300 Thomas Lytle Mitchell.
Born Mar. 7, 1839. Married May 22, 1866 at Brownstown, Ill. to Mary Eibe. Civil War Union Army Co. "F" 30th Ill. Infy. He died Jan. 19, 1911.
- 7301 Edith Mitchell.
Born Aug. 31, 1834. Married June 1, 1873 Ashmore, Ill., to Thomas Hogue. She died 1925.

- 7302 John Marion Mitchell
Born Feb. 23, 1837 at Ashmore, Ill. Married
Nov. 4, 1868 at Mattoon, Ill., to Mary Armstrong.
She was born Dec. 25, 1849. Died Mar. 4, 1922.
He died Mar. 2, 1923. Both buried Dodge Grove
Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill. Union Army veteran, 79th
Ill. Infy. Was a prisoner of war in Andersonville, Ga.
(See Biographical Section)
- 7303 William Mitchell
Born Mar. 22, 1833. Died Sept. 22, 1833.
Buried Mitchell Cemetery N.E. of Ashmore, Ill.
- 7304 Nancy B. Mitchell
Born June 15, 1831. Married Mar. 1854 in Marshall,
Ill., to John Lacy. Born Apr. 4, 1824. Died
Feb. 5, 1891. She died Oct. 23, 1875, York, Ill.
- 7305 James D. Mitchell
Born Nov. 12, 1843. Died in Union Army at Pine
Bluff, Ark. Buried Marshall, Ill. Member of Co. "C"
62nd Ill. Infantry. Died May 30, 1865.
- 7306 David H. Mitchell
Born Nov. 26, 1845 at Marshall, Ill. Married
July 28, 1870 to Sarah McDaniel. In same Infantry Co.
as brother James. Killed due to kick of a cow. Buried
Santa Fe, Kansas.
- 7307 Sophia Mitchell
Born May 24, 1849. Married to Adam Scott on
Mar. 19, 1868. He was born Sept. 16, 1840.
Died Jan. 3, 1919.
- 7308 Margaret Mitchell
Born Jan. 16, 1848. Died Mar. 4, 1848.
Marshall, Ill.

- 7309 Leander Mitchell
Born Mar. 3, 1852. Died May 5, 1896. Buried in
Melrose Twp. Marshall, Ill., an Attorney at Law.
- 730A Mahala Mitchell
Born July 6, 1838. Died April 1, 1860
- 7310 William Riley Mitchell
- 7311 Mary J. Mitchell
Born Feb. 28, 1840. Died Aug. 31, 1835 at
Ashmore, Ill.
- 7312 Sarah A. Mitchell
Born Nov. 22, 1841 at Ashmore, Ill. Married
Ira Curtis. She died Nov. 6, 1879.
- 7313 Phoebe A. Mitchell
Born Jan. 25, 1844. Married Mr. Franklin.
- 7314 John Cutler Mitchell
Born Feb. 14, 1846. Married Jan. 10, 1868 to
Margaret Shepherd, Littleton, Colo.
- 7315 Robert Franklin Mitchell
Born July 8, 1848 at Ashmore, Ill.
- 7316 Jane Mitchell
Died at 16 years of age. Buried Mitchell Cemetery,
N.W. of Ashmore, Ill.
- 7320 John Mitchell Moderell
Born June 23, 1828. Died June 14, 1890. Buried
at Charleston, Ill.
- 7321 Mary Ann Moderal
Born Feb. 14, 1830. Married Mr. Jones, later
Married Mr. Smith, Kansas, Ill.

- 7322 Robert Allison Clark
Born Sept. 2, 1848. Died 1907, Paris, Ill. Married
Nov. 27, 1889 to Anna E. McCloskey at Casey, Ill.
Veteran Co. "C" 54 Ill., Cavalry and Regular Army.
- 7323 George M. Clark
Born Jan. 22, 1833. Died Apr. 21, 1904.
- 7324 Rachel Elizabeth Clark
Born Apr. 5, 1834. Died Jan. 31, 1854 in Coles
Co., Ill.
- 7325 Sally H. Clark
Born Sept. 18, 1840. Married Mr. Linder.
Died Apr. 27, 1880, Shelbyville, Ill.
- 7326 Eliza Jane Clark
Born Apr. 20, 1835. Died July 25, 1835. Buried
Mitchell Cemetery N.W. of Ashmore, Ill.
- 7327 William F. Clark
Born Sept. 30, 1836. Died Oct. 30, 1836. Bond
Co., Ill.
- 7328 James Houston Clark
Born Feb. 9, 1869. Died in Clark Co., Ill.
- 7329 Joel Knight Clark
Born Oct. 31, 1842. Died Feb. 3, 1849. Buried in
Hillsboro, Ill.
- 732A Alvin R. Clark
Born May 7, 1845. Died Sept. 30, 1845 in Bond
Co., Ill.
- 7330 William Bruce Humphries
Born Oct. 25, 1836 in Ashmore, Ill. Married
Ellen Lashbrooks (5 children).
- 7331 James Allison Humphries
Born Jan. 20, 1838. Died 1863 in Federal Army.
Born in Ashmore, Ill.

- 7332 Charlotte Humphries
Born June 6, 1834 at Ashmore, Ill. Married 1855 at Charleston, Ill., to George W. Waters who died in 1865. Later she married in 1868 to Clay Hayworth.
- 7333 Mahala Humphries
Born May 15, 1843. Married William Hibler in 1864.
- 7334 Mary Ann Humphries
Born May 15, 1841. Married Nov. 13, 1863 to Samuel M. Maxey at Charleston, Ill. He was born Oct. 9, 1836. Died July 3, 1905. Center Ridge, Ark. Six children.
- 7335 George Mitchell Humphries
Born Aug. 22, 1831, in Illinois. Died December 31, 1831 in Indiana.
- 7336 John Mitchell Humphries
Born Mar. 24, 1833 in Clark Co., Ill. Died at about 21 years of age, Marshall, Ill.
- 7340 James A. Galbreath
Born Nov. 7, 1853. Died Oct. 12, 1940, near Ashmore, Ill. Married to Catherine Wilson, Born 1866, Died 1938. Married Dec. 25, 1883.
- 7341 Louis Hutchinson Galbreath
Born Dec. 22, 1861 near Ashmore, Ill. Died Aug. 14, 1899. Married June 27, 1895 to Julia Tifft. Born 1871. Died 1919. A prominent Educator.
- 7342 John Foreman Galbreath
Born Oct. 28, 1857. Died Feb. 17, 1933 near Ashmore, Ill. Married Oct. 31, 1877 to Ardie Phelps. Born 1858. Died 1897. He married Nov. 13, 1898 to Edith May Boyer. Born 1862. Died 1954.

- 7343 John Milton Galbreath
Born Apr. 7, 1843 near Ashmore, Ill. Died
Apr. 10, 1848.
- 7344 Robert Vincent Galbreath
Born Nov. 5, 1845 near Ashmore, Ill. Died
Sept. 10, 1932. Married Nov. 25, 1869 to
Susan D. Snyder at Ashmore, Ill. She died 1877.
He married May 1, 1879 to Rhoda E. Holland. Born
1858. Died 1907. He married Dec. 24, 1908 to
Emma E. Mann. Born 1863. Died 1949.
- 7345 William Houston Galbreath.
Born Dec. 31, 1841. Died Apr. 24, 1923. Married
Sept. 23, 1869 to Mary Jane York. Born 1842.
Died 1893, Ashmore, Ill.
- 7346 Armilda Galbreath
Born Aug. 31, 1840. Died Aug. 6, 1905 near
Ashmore, Ill. Married Aug. 22, 1871 to
Samuel F. Logan. Born 1840. Died 1892.
- 7347 Phoebe Jane Galbreath
Born Nov. 1, 1851. Died Oct. 22, 1930. Married
Aug. 1, 1888 to Andrew J. Stewart, Born 1852.
Died 1942.
- 7348 Martha Alice Galbreath
Born July 23, 1855. Died Aug. 29, 1931. Married
Sept. 3, 1896 to Charles D. Phelps. Born 1848.
Died 1901.
- 7349 Emma Galbreath
Born Oct. 28, 1863. Died Feb. 5, 1941 near Ashmore,
Ill. Buried Charleston, Ill.
- 734A Margaret Elizabeth Galbreath
Born Oct. 28, 1849. Died Aug. 31, 1931. Married
Mar. 4, 1868 to William A. Snyder. Born 1844.
Died 1922. Ashmore, Ill.

- 734B Mary Ann Galbreath
Born Nov. 15, 1847. Died Apr. 16, 1873 near
Ashmore, Ill. Married Feb. 25, 1868 to Joseph Newby.
Born 1842. Died 1917. She was buried Mitchell
Cemetery, Ashmore, Ill.
- 734C Sarah Louise Galbreath
Born Mar. 8, 1860. Died Apr. 11, 1926. Married
Dec. 23, 1880 to George W. Hogue. Born 1856.
Died 1926 Ashmore, Ill.
- 7350 Robert Lytle
Married at Mattoon, Ill. Born Feb. 12, 1848. Married
Kathleen Duffy, May 16, 1874.
- 7351 James Finis Lytle
Born July 31, 1856. Married Jan. 23, 1884 to
Julia Ann Coddington. Died at Topeka, Kansas.
- 7352 Thomas Martin Lytle
Born Oct. 15, 1852. Married Clara Belle Silvers.
After her death he married Alice L. Powell.
Clarabelle born Oct. 11, 1856. Died Oct. 6, 1892.
Alice Louise born July 10, 1869 at Mattoon, Ill.
- 7353 John William Lytle
Born Apr. 8, 1849.
- 7354 Margaret (Meg) Ann Lytle
Born Oct. 15, 1841. Married May 10, 1864 to
James B. Campbell, Kansas, Mo.
- 7355 Emma Byington Lytle
Born June 18, 1862. Married Mar. 31, 1891 at
Lees Summit Mo. to William Lierd.
- 7356 Mary Jennette Lytle
Born May 24, 1859. Married to Noyes. D. in
Washington, D.C.
- 7360 Joseph Combs
Mulberry Grove, Ill.

- 7361 Alfred Combs
Died while prisoner of war in Andersonville Prison,
Ga., June 5, 1864. Was in Co. "A" 123 Ill, Infy.
- 7371 Sarah Mitchell
Born Sept. 17, 1842 at Ashmore, Ill. Died
June 6, 1901 at Erie, Kansas. Married Jan. 30, 1861
to Edward Newby at Ashmore, Ill.
- 7372 Mary Carlista Mitchell
Born May 2, 1844. Died July 6, 1893 at Parsons,
Kansas. Married Feb. 27, 1864 to Stephen Martin.
- 7373 Elizabeth Ann Mitchell
Born Oct. 14, 1846, at Ashmore, Ill. Married
Oct. 31, 1868 to William T. March. (One child)
- 7374 John Martin Mitchell
Born Nov. 29, 1848 at Ashmore, Ill. Married
Annie Rouse, Joplin, Mo.
- 7375 Martha Jane Mitchell
Born May 19, 1851 at Ashmore, Ill. Married
Dec. 25, 1870 to R. W. Hardman at Erie, Kansas
where she died July 11, 1896.
- 7376 William T. Mitchell
Born Oct. 29, 1853. Died May 13, 1877. Unmarried.
- 7377 Charles Robert Mitchell
Born Jan. 18, 1857 at Ashmore, Ill. Married
Dec. 25, 1883 to Mayme Phelps (one child).
- 7378 James Z. Mitchell
Born May 29, 1860 at Ashmore, Ill. Died Jan. 18, 1891
at Erie, Kansas. Married Sept. 26, 1882 to Lydia Inwood.

- 7379 Margaret Mitchell
Born Feb. 10, 1862 at Ashmore, Ill. Died Feb. 23, 1862.
Buried Mitchell Cemetery, N.W. of Ashmore, Ill.
- 7410 John Mitchell Craig
Born Mar. 15, 1832 at Greenville, Tenn. Died
July 18, 1901. Married Aug. 31, 1865 to
Marietta Harris, Born Aug. 11. Died Apr. 6, 1886
(6 children) He later married Patty Saunders
(4 children).
- 7411 Francis Marion Craig
Born Dec. 8, 1835. Married Ella Boykin Underwood.
- 7412 Theodore Craig
Born 1838. Died 1891. Married Jane Hinds, Born 1846.
- 7413 Martha Jane Craig
Born Feb. 27, 1829 in Tenn. Died Sept. 29, 1872,
Johnson, Mo. Married Benjamin Patton Caldwell.
- 7414 Elizabeth Craig
Married to Edward Heath a doctor in Confederate
Army (2) Married Field Rolling.
- 7415 Narcissa Criag
Married Thomas Koontz. She was born Apr. 14, 1848.
Died Apr. 9, 1939, Metz, Mo.
- 7416 Robert Craig
Born Jan 31, 1841. Married Kitty Hanes.
- 7417 William Craig
Unmarried. Died in Civil War.
- 7418 Susan Craig
Married Albert Gerry in Richards, Mo.

- 7419 Samuel Craig
(No data)
- 7430 Mary Mitchell
Married 1875 to B. R. Maxwell, Charleston, Ill.
- 7450 John Mitchell
(No children)
- 7451 William Mitchell
Drowned in California.
- 7452 Samuel C. Mitchell
Married Johana Luckenbill.
- 7453 Mary Mitchell
Married Eli Wiley.
- 7454 Caroline Mitchell
- 7455 Martha Mitchell
Married Robert Galeb Strickland.
- 7456 Dudley Mitchell
(No children)
- 7470 Mary Mitchell
Married Dr. Maxwell in 1875.

5th Generation of Adam Mitchell (1713)

- 21100 Joseph J. Mitchell
Born 1853.
- 21101 Samuel S. Mitchell
- 21500 David Kirkpatrick, Jr.
Married Effie Matthewson.
- 21510 Emma Efland
Married John T. McKnight.

- 21511 John Efland
Born 1838.
- 21502 John E. Kerr
- 21503 Margaret Kerr
- 21504 Samuel Allen Kerr
- 21530 Joseph Franklin Hoke Albright
Born Aug. 31, 1854. Died Dec. 31, 1890. Married
Dec. 18, 1884 to Nellie Julia Siddons. Born Jan. 5, 1865.
- 21531 Ada Mendora Albright
Born May 30, 1858. Died Oct. 27, 1932. Married
Nov. 2, 1880 to William R. Smith, Born May 21, 1848.
- 21532 Elisabeth (Bettie) Celesta Albright
Born Oct. 15, 1863. Died Feb. 17, 1930. Married
Jan. 9, 1887 to Henry Ernest Seeman, Born Mar. 10, 1860
Died Apr. 8, 1917.
- 21533 Julia Kirkpatrick Albright
Born Jan. 2, 1866. Died 1940.
- 21534 Margaret Verrena Albright
Born Feb. 3, 1862. Died Jan. 1, 1931.
- 21550 Clarence Kirkpatrick
- 21551 Esther Kirkpatrick
Married Birchel.
- 21610 Rebecca Wharton
- 21611 Florence Wharton
Married Lindsay Stewart, Sr.
- 21620 Joseph Rankin
No Marriage. Born 1844.

- 21621 Henrietta Rankin
Married Wilson Hamilton
- 21622 Emma Graham Rankin
Born 1843. Married (1) Cirrus A. McCheyne
Hutchinson, Sr., (2) Alexander.
- *22412
21633 Mary Alice Kerr
Born 1834. Died 1854.
- *22410
21631 Junius Preston Kerr
Born 1852.
- *22413 Malinda D. Kerr
21632 185 ?
- *22411
21635 Cirrus McCheyne Kerr
Born 1852. Died 1912.
- *22415
21634 Samuel Allen Kerr, Sr.
Married to Agnes Douty Daub 1896. He
Guilford College. She was born 1863. Died 1936.
- *22414
21630 Margaret Elisabeth (Bettie) Kerr
Born Nov. 26, 1857. Died 1934. Married William
Montgomery Houston. He was born Dec. 4, 1854.
Died Aug. 27, 1891.
- 22100 William E. Tucker, Jr.
Born 1848. County Commissioner. Married
Mae Hinshaw in 1874.

*The double list of numbers above is due to Caroline Elizabeth
Shelton #2241 marrying Samuel Mitchell Kerr #2163. Their
offspring carry two numbers.

- 22101 Minnie Tucker
Born 1846. Married 1866. Died 1867.
Married Myron Sewell.
- 22120 Adolphus Elliott
Born 1845. Married ? Pritchett
- 22121 Robert W. Elliott
Married Ida ?
- 22122 Walter A. Elliott
Born 1847. Married 1872.
- 22601 Julia Mitchell
Born 1847. Married James Abbott.
- 22710 John W. Mitchell
Born Aug. 24, 1882.
- 22711 Adda Mitchell
Born Mar. 6, 1885
- 22712 Etta B. Mitchell
Born Apr. 27, 1886.
- 22713 Charles P. Mitchell
Born Nov. 10, 1888
- 22714 Walter H. Mitchell
Born Aug. 9, 1891. Died June 9, 1893.
- 22715 Mary E. Mitchell
Born June 19, 1893.
- 22716 Inez V. Mitchell
Born June 19, 1896.
- 22717 Dorothea A. Mitchell
Born Mar. 15, 1889.
- 22718 William Adam Mitchell
Born Mar. 6, 1902, Durham, N. C.

- 22720 Bascom Alexander Mitchell
Born July 28, 1907. Died 1961. Married
Merle Mayhem.
- 22721 Glenn Odell Mitchell, Sr.
Born Aug. 29, 1904. President Lions Club 1962.
Married Pauline Frances Spencer.
- 22722 Harry Craig Mitchell
Born Sept. 23, 1912. Married Myrtle Pollard Bell.
- 22723 Woodrow W. Mitchell
Born May 24, 1916. Married Mary Francis Warren.
- 22724 Joseph Pershing Mitchell
Born Mar. 1, 1919. Married Virginia Alexander Sneed.
- 22725 William Paisley Mitchell
Born July 22, 1922. Married Mildred Stewart.
- 22726 Charles Richard Mitchell
Born Mar. 7, 1925. Served in World War II.
- 22727 Merle Pauline Mitchell
Born June 12, 1927. Married Roy Benson
- 22728 Donald Robinson Mitchell
Born Dec. 4, 1932. Twin of Duncan. Married
July 8, 1932 to Maxine Jane Crowder.
- 22729 Duncan Cater Mitchell
Born Dec. 4, 1932. Twin of Donald. Married
1932 to Bethe Jane Edwards.
- 23A00 Elizabeth Caroline Cunningham
Died 1959. Married Col. William H. Osborne.
- 23A01 Augustus Lyell Cunningham

- 23A02 Harriet Kerr Cunningham
Born 1876. Died 1878
- 23A03 James Milton Cunningham
Born July 6, 1872. Died Mar. 22, 1924. Married
Faustina Wells. Born Aug. 14, 1877. Died Mar. 5, 1935.
- 23A04 Charles Decatur Cunningham
Born 1879. Married 1921 to Helen Somerville.
- 23A05 Jacob Henry Cunningham
Born Nov. 8, 1878. Married (1) June 6, 1914 to
Elizabeth Russell Adams, Born Nov. 1, 1883. Died
Sept. 14, 1935. (2) Married Oct. 2, 1936 to
Mrs. Lillian Graney, widow of Ransome Mosely Middleton.
- 23B00 Samuel Cunningham.

5th Generation of Robert Mitchell (1713)

- 70010 Robert A. Mitchell
Born July 8, 1866. Died Dec. 29, 1925. (1)
Married to Minnie Kirkpatrick, May 17, 1894. (2)
Married to Olive Humphrey, Feb. 6, 1906.
- 70011 Tenbrook Miller Mitchell
Born Jan. 5, 1863. Died Apr. 10, 1863.
- 70012 Allison M. Mitchell
Died at Charleston, Ill. July 19, 1910. Married (1)
Kate Mitchell (no kin) (2) Fannie Howard.
- 70013 Elisa Jane (Jennie) Mitchell
Born Nov. 22, 1856. Died July 27, 1924.
- 70014 James Thomas Mitchell
Married Alice Wilson.

- 70014 James Thomas Mitchell
Married Alice Wilson.
- 70015 Henry Steele Mitchell
Born Mar. 9, 1860. Died Sept. 21, 1884
- 70016 Carrie Mitchell
Born Nov. 22, 1858. Died Nov. 22, 1858
- 70017 David Mitchell
Born 1869. Died 1937 (Record lost).
- 70020 Cornelia Mitchell
- 70021 Esther Mitchell
- 70022 James Mitchell
- 70023 Flavel Mitchell
- 70024 Ann Mitchell
- 70025 Katherine (Kitty) Mitchell
- 70026 Joseph Mitchell
- 70027 Luther Mitchell
- 70028 Lillie Mitchell
- 70030 James A. Mitchell
Born Nov. 1848. Married 1871 to Emma R. Anderson,
Indianapolis, Ind.
- 70031 Mary A. Mitchell
Born Sept. 27, 1850. Married Nov. 28, 1868 to
Samuel Prevo.
- 70032 Dr. Orlando Mitchell
Born Dec. 31, 1856. Married to Mary Robinson.
He died May 3, 1901 at Marshall, Ill.

- 70033 Anna Mitchell
Born Apr. 1865. Married Apr. 5, 1899 to Frank Foster.
- 70034 Nan Mitchell
Born Apr. 1865. Twin of Anna. Married Apr. 28, 1905 to Charles Padock, Terre Haute, Ind.
- 70035 Robert Mitchell
Born Dec. 30, 1868. Married Dec. 31, 1906 to Elizabeth Prather. Died at Marshall, Ill.
- 70036 John Welch Mitchell
Born 1870. Married Nov. 28, 1895 to Carrie Dickerson, Walnut Prairie, Ill.
- 70037 William L. Mitchell
Mishawka, Indiana.
- 70040 James Cheeseman.
Loeffler, Mo.
- 70041 Orange Cheeseman
- 70042 Sallie Cheeseman
- 70043 Emma Cheeseman
- 70050 Charles D. Mitchell
Born July 17, 1863 at Charleston, Ill. Married (1) Dec. 21, 1883 to Agnes Nation. She died 1889. (2) Married June 16, 1891 to Flora Vaughn, Charleston, Ill.
- 70051 John C. Mitchell
- 70052 Salina Mitchell
- 70053 Margaret Mitchell
Died 1895. Married John A. Payne.

- 70054 Alice Mitchell
Died 1900 in New York City. Buried Kansas, Ill.
- 70055 Flora Mitchell
- 70061 William B. Mitchell
- 70062 Rhoda H. Mitchell
Married Pearl Wright, Charleston, Ill.
- 70063 Ella Mitchell
Married Charley Thomas, Charleston, Ill.
- 70064 Alice Mitchell
Married Joseph Conley, Charleston, Ill.
- 70065 James Mitchell
Charleston, Ill.
- 70066 Emily E. Mitchell
Married Calvin Davis, Charleston, Ill.
- 70080 Walter G. Mitchell
Charleston, Ill.
- 70081 Wirt A. Mitchell
Charleston, Ill.
- 70090 John M. Mitchell
- 70091 Charles Mitchell
Married Alfaretta. He died 1929
- 70092 Richard Roberts Mitchell
Born Oct. 21, 1876 at Charleston, Ill. Later Denver,
Colo. Married Mar. 10, 1910 to Margaret Deyton
Blankenship (4 children,) Editor of Charleston
"Plaindealer". Attorney at Law.
- 70093 Paul Mitchell
Charleston, Ill.

- 70094 Howard Mitchell
Married Blanch Wilson at Charleston, Ill. He died
June 1926.
- 70095 Helen Mitchell
Died July 26, 1888.
- 70110 Alma Phebe Roberts
Married Charles W. Knight.
- 71000 Amelia Mitchell
- 71300 Bessie Hodge
- 71360 Robert Logan Allen, M.D.
Attended Washington College in Tenn., for one
year. Practiced in Windsor, Mo. Died 1949.
- 71361 Clara Isabel Allen
Married Rev. O. L. Byrns.
- 71370 Elbert Allen
- 71373 Carrie Allen
- 71380 William B. Allen
Rock Creek, Mont.
- 71381 Ester Allen
Married Hart, Aberdeen, Idaho.
- 71382 Annie Allen
Married Boyd.
- 71383 John Allen
Windsor, Mo.
- 73000 Robert John Mitchell
Born Jan. 21, 1867 at Mattoon, Ill. Married Apr.
7, 1897 to Lydia Honeywell. He died 1933. She
died 1957.

- 73001 Edward Herman Mitchell
Born Jan. 19, 1873 at Mattoon, Ill. Married Dec. 1, 1897 to Bertha D. Foster. She was born Aug. 18, 1875 Eugene, Ind. Both live Findley, Ohio.
- 73002 Anna Logan Mitchell
Born Feb. 19, 1871 at Mattoon, Ill. Married Sept. 24, 1890 to William Rex Lucas, Casey, Ill. She died Apr. 21, 1942.
- 73003 Ida Lenore Mitchell
Born July 8, 1869 at Mattoon, Ill. Married Aug. 28, 1904 to Samuel D. Mills, Palestine, Ill. She was buried 1929 at Santa Barbara, Calif.
- 73004 Frank Lytle Mitchell
Born Feb. 16, 1877. Died 1958 at Marshall, Ill. Married at Casey, Ill., to Greta Fay Wood.
- 73010 Anne Mabel Hogue
Born July 19, 1875 at Ashmore, Ill. to T. E. Austin.
- 73020 Clara May Mitchell
Born Aug. 22, 1869 at Mattoon, Ill. Married Dec. 3, 1890 to John Riley Francis, died 1930. She died 1951. Both buried in Dodge Grove Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill.
- 73021 Harry Elwood Mitchell
Born March 15, 1877 at Mattoon, Ill. Graduated West Point in 1900. Married (1) Dec. 24, 1902 to Pauline Eastman; (2) Married Sept. 30, 1916 to Estelle Edna Tulles. Born May 23, 1890. Thirteen years active duty; 17 years active service while on retired list. Both Long Beach, Calif. He author of this work.

- 73022 Olive Vivian Mitchell
Born Aug. 8, 1881 at Mattoon, Ill. Married at Mattoon, Ill. to Charles E. Kitchin. She died Feb. 3, 1959. Buried in Dodge Grove Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill.
- 73040 Harriet Lacy
Born Mar. 10, 1855. Married Dec. 16, 1880 to Benjamin Frank Prevo, born Oct. 16, 1841. Died at West York, Ill.
- 73041 Thomas Marion Lacy.
Born Aug. 23, 1862.
- 73042 Mattie E. Lacy.
Born Nov. 7, 1869. Married Neff on June 7, 1917. He was born Nov. 11, 1861. Died July 12, 1926.
- 73043 Martha P. Lacy.
Born Aug. 21, 1864. Died Nov. 15, 1885 at York, Ill.
- 73044 Mahala M. Lacy.
Born Dec. 17, 1856. Died Aug. 21, 1863 at York, Ill.
- 73045 Robert Benjamin Lacy.
Born Mar. 1, 1861 at West Union, Ill. Married (1) Apr. 23, 1885 at Marshall, Ill., to Emma Jennings. Married (2) Jan. 1, 1895 to Bell Qualls. He died Mar. 27, 1896 at Dudley, Mo. Emma died Dec. 19, 1891. Bell died Aug. 2, 1895.
- 73046 Marshall Lake Lacy.
Born Apr. 17, 1859. Died Nov. 11, 1884 at York, Ill.
- 73047 Franklin P. Lacy.
Born Aug. 16, 1872. Died Apr. 16, 1893 at York, Ill.

- 73048 Otis Lacy
Born Dec. 11, 1891. Died Dec. 18, 1891 at York, Ill.
- 73049 Nancy Lacy.
Died Oct. 23, 1875.
- 73060 Margaret M. Mitchell.
Born Nov. 17, 1873. Married Feb. 26, 1896 to
Thaddeus Cork, Hostington, Kansas. (4 children).
- 73061 Robert H. Mitchell.
Born May 1, 1871 at Marshall, Ill. Married Feb. 26,
1896 to Ada B. Cork at Hostington, Kansas.
(4 children).
- 73062 William T. Mitchell
Born May 22, 1876 at Marshall, Ill. Married Jan. 20,
1904 to Helen Rhums, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 73063 John Logan Mitchell
Born July 23, 1885 at Marshall, Ill., Santa-
fe Haskell Co., Kansas.
- 73070 Everett Scott.
Born Feb. 4, 1899. Married Mary Cline. He died
June 27, 1955.
- 73071 Inezie May Scott.
Born Jan. 7, 1871. Died July 11, 1853. Married
William Nichols. He died. She married George
Buckley. (No children).
- 73072 Jacob Roy Scott
Born Sept. 22, 1883 in Darwin Twp., Clark Co., Ill.
Married (1) Myrtle Golden (2) Daugherty, Ashmore.,
Ill.
- 73100 Patsy Mitchell
Died Oct. 2, 1845

- 73101 John Mitchell
- 73120 Marcus A. Curtis.
Born Oct. 13, 1865 at Ashmore, Ill. Died Feb. 28,
1866. Buried Mitchell Cemetery, Ashmore, Ill.
- 73121 John E. Curtis
Born Jan. 31, 1869. Died Sept. 9, 1869. Buried
Mitchell Cemetery N. W. of Ashmore, Ill.
- 73140 Arthur Mitchell
Born Jan. 27, 1869. Married Sept. 5, 1895 to
Sarah Howarth.
- 73141 Minnie A. Mitchell
Born Apr. 26, 1871. Married Mr. Reyes.
- 73142 John Ernest Mitchell
Born May 17, 1876.
- 73143 Maud Mitchell
Born May 1, 1874.
- 73200 Dolly Modrill
Married Mr. Skyles, Adams Co., Colo.
- 73210 Kate Smith
Married Mr. Pinnell, Adams Co., Colo.
- 73300 Bailey Humphries.
Married Carrie Roberts.
- 73301 Ann Humphries
Married Ephram Johnson (2 children).
- 73302 Salie Humphries
Died quite young.
- 73303 Rebecca Humphries
Married Marion Tipton (no children).

- 73304 William Humphries
Married Ollie Nelson.
- 73320 Frank Hayworth.
- 73321 Annie Hearst Hayworth.
- 73340 John W. Maxey
Born Aug. 24, 1864 in Illinois. Married July 8, 1888
to Mary Pippins. Born 1867. Died 1889 at Center
Ridge, Ark. He later married Faybore Nichols.
- 73400 Anne Rebecca Galbreath.
Born Mar. 18, 1885. Married Mar. 12, 1924 to
Rush Meyer, Charleston. He was born 1887. Died
1958. Mrs. Meyer prepared the very factual
Mitchell history and a Galbreath history.
- 73401 Walter Edwin Galbreath.
Born Sept. 8, 1886. Married June 14, 1910 to Ina
A. Pepper. Died 1920. He married Aug. 17, 1923
to Mrs. Mary Lafferty. Died 1933. He married
Apr. 17, 1937 to Mrs. Margaret B. Norris.
- 73402 Mary Elizabeth Galbreath.
Born Mar. 8, 1892. Died Apr. 9, 1927. Married
Sept. 2, 1919 to Walter E. Winkler. Born 1887.
- 73403 James Wilson Galbreath.
Born Oct. 21, 1897. Died July 22, 1958. Married
Aug. 7, 1919 to Rowana Shoot. Born 1900.
- 73404 Ester Catherine Galbreath.
Born Mar. 6, 1906. Died Nov. 18, 1912.
- 73405 Clifford Allen Galbreath.
Born Aug. 20, 1899. Married Feb. 14, 1933 to Ruth
Rogers. Born 1899.

- 73406 Max E. Hermann
Born Jan. 3, 1908. Served in 33 Ill. Div. in World War II. Married Sept. 12, 1937 to Martha Berkley. Died 1941. He married June 15, 1947 to Doris C. Trullinger.
- 73410 Mitchell Tifft Galbreath
Born June 9, 1899. Married Aug. 22, 1931 to Dorothy Cremins.
- 73420 Ida Galbreath.
Born Jan. 10, 1879. Married Oct. 14, 1896 to John S. Prather. She died 1954 (2 children).
- 73421 Joseph Galbreath.
Born Nov. 3, 1881. Died Aug. 31, 1857. Married Dec. 29, 1909 to Bertha Cheeseman.
- 73422 Edna Galbreath.
Born Oct. 12, 1885 at Ashmore, Ill. Married Jan. 31, 1906 to Herbert Stark who died Aug. 27, 1933. (2 children).
- 73423 Irene Galbreath.
Born June 29, 1901. Died Sept. 11, 1902.
- 73424 Lyman Boyer Galbreath.
Born June 12, 1902. Died June 3, 1929. Married Ann Brading (2 children).
- 73440 Elizabeth Jane Galbreath.
Born Aug. 25, 1870. Died Nov. 17, 1910. Married Nov. 17, 1887 to William F. Prather. Born 1866. Died 1927.
- 73441 Louis Edward Galbreath
Born Feb. 11, 1873. Died Oct. 7, 1951. Married to Eva Estella Whitmer. Born 1872.

- 73442 Charles David Galbreath.
Born Feb. 20, 1876. Died Jan. 10, 1944. Married
(1) Mar. 20, 1896 to Alta G. Brown. Born 1877.
Died 1909. (2) Married Feb. 20, 1910 to Blanch
Ford. Born 1884. Died 1944.
- 73443 Lena M. Galbreath.
Born June 23, 1880. Died Apr. 24, 1944. Married
Dec. 27, 1899 to William T. Roberts. Born 1876.
Died 1947.
- 73444 Loy Banford Galbreath.
Born Mar. 29, 1884. Died June 1, 1946. Married
Nov. 4, 1903 to Myrtle L. Hawkins. Born 1854.
Died 1958.
- 73445 Conrad Vincent Galbreath.
Born Dec. 20, 1890. Married Mar. 21, 1916 to
Irene E. Kiser. Born 1895.
- 73450 Emma R. Galbreath.
Born Feb. 6, 1871. Died July 25, 1939.
- 73451 Albert Louis Galbreath.
Born May 8, 1875. Died Nov. 15, 1938. Married
Oct. 9, 1901 to Grace Hawkins. Born 1881. Died
1934.
- 73452 Jennie Willis Galbreath.
Born Aug. 16, 1877. Died Jan. 2, 1952.
Married May 27, 1905 to Rene B. Jarret. Born 1881.
- 73453 Hattie M. Galbreath.
Born Feb. 18, 1880. Married Sept. 18, 1901 to
Fines E. Barnes. She died Sept. 30, 1959.
- 73454 William Otis Galbreath.
Born Mar. 21, 1882. Died Oct. 6, 1836. Married
Elinor Wood.

- 73460 James Allen Logan
Born July 16, 1872. Died Nov. 18, 1953. (1) Married
Sept. 18, 1900 to Myrtle E. Fuller. (2) Married
Nov. 24, 1942 to Jessie Mary Rolth.
- 73461 Hugh Timon Logan
Born May 16, 1875. Died Dec. 1, 1941. Married
Feb. 24, 1897 to Lena Moore. Born 1872. Died 1940.
- 73462 Robert Newby Logan.
Born Mar. 27, 1878. Died June 7, 1935. (1) Married
Sept. 6, 1905 to Ada Ellen Briggs. Died 1922. (2)
Married Apr. 19, 1924 to Louise Mortensen.
- 73470 Alma Stewart
Born Aug. 31, 1889. Married Oct. 15, 1921 to
Chester Harrel. She died 1950.
- 73471 Martha M. Stewart.
Born Aug. 29, 1891. Died Sept. 28, 1892, Ashmore,
Ill.
- 734A0 Robert Snyder
Born Dec. 30, 1868. Died Jan. 19, 1940. Married
Dec. 26, 1894 to Orson D. Boyer. Born 1868.
Died 1937.
- 734A1 James Cephus Snyder
Born Feb. 21, 1870. Died May 3, 1928. Married
Nellie Carpenter.
- 734A2 Fred Allen Snyder
Born Apr. 8, 1872. Died Apr. 18, 1934. Married
Oct. 28, 1894 to Minnie Myrtle Joseph.
- 734A3 John Henry Snyder
Born Oct. 9, 1876. Died July 21, 1941. Married
Oct. 10, 1897 to Ida Mae Davis. Born 1874. Died 1954.

- 734A4 Clarence Wesley Snyder.
Born Feb. 1, 1880. Died Mar. 24, 1958. Married
Dec. 28, 1898 to A. Clare Zimmerman.
- 734A5 William Archie Snyder.
Born Dec. 20, 1882. Died Mar. 19, 1916. Married
Oct. 1, 1903 to Eva Leona King.
- 734A6 Cecil Paul Snyder
Born Oct. 14, 1889. Married June 5, 1912 to Adelaide
Bayley.
- 734B0 Ida Newby
Born Dec. 7, 1868. Died Aug. 19, 1951. Married
Sept. 26, 1894 to John A. Whitsel. Born 1860. Died
1938, Charleston, Ill.
- 734B1 Mary Hettie Newby
Born July 19, 1872. Died July 6, 1922, Ashmore, Ill.
- 734C0 Leone G. Hogue
Born Nov. 25, 1881. Married Dec. 23, 1909 to
Lula Ethel Swoveland.
- 734C1 Orla Leabert Hogue.
Born Sept. 5, 1883. Married Dec. 28, 1905 to Clara
E. Thrasher. Died 1946.
- 734C2 Clifford Conway Hogue.
Born Nov. 24, 1885. Died June 12, 1949. Married
Cora Cline.
- 734C3 Raymond Hogue.
Born Nov. 23, 1887. Died Nov. 2, 1917. Married
Mrs. Hazel Werring. Born 1889.
- 734C4 Eunice Hogue.
Born Dec. 24, 1889. Married May 18, 1912 to
Clarence E. Deverick.
- 734C5 Bernice L. Hogue.
Born Sept. 26, 1898. Married Ethel Cornelius.

- 734C6 Edwin Walker Hogue
Born Sept. 4, 1902. Married Mar. 7, 1927 to Laverne
Hinman.
- 73500 Ethna Italine Lytle.
Born Apr. 4, 1878. Married Nov. 20, 1906 to James
Baker. No children.
- 73501 Lafayette Duffy Lytle.
Born July 14, 1886. Married Mar. 20, 1907 to Ethel
A. Stevens. He died Apr. 27, 1949. She died
Oct. 2, 1962.
- 73510 Nadine Lytle
Born Dec. 11, 1885. K.C. Mo., Later Topeka, Kansas
- 73511 Wayte Coddington Lytle.
Born Dec. 12, 1887 Kansas City, Mo. Later Topeka,
Kansas.
- 73512 Una Lytle
Born Feb. 15, 1890 at Emporia, Kansas. Later
Topeka, Kansas.
- 73513 James Kenneth Lytle.
Born June 18, 1894 at Emporia, Kansas. Later
Topeka, Kansas.
- 73520 Howard Silvers Lytle.
Born May 28, 1879, Mattoon, Ill. Married Lorena
Tate on April 17, 1906. She was born Sept. 27, 1886,
Mattoon, Ill.
- 73521 Grace Lytle.
Born Oct. 13, 1880 at Mattoon, Ill.
- 73522 Gertrude Lytle.
Born Oct. 13, 1880 - Twin of Grace.
- 73523 Ralph Maurice Lytle.
Born Dec. 6, 1884 at Mattoon, Ill.

- 73540 Thomas Allison Campbell.
Born Mar. 11, 1865 in Illinois. Married 1888 at Lees Summit, Mo., to Mary Varnon.
- 73541 Fred Byington Campbell.
Born May 21, 1867 near Lees Summit, Mo. Married 1891 to Mary Owen.
- 73542 Mabel Lytle Campbell.
Born Nov. 28, 1873 at Lees Summit, Mo.
- 73543 James Ellis Campbell.
Born Feb. 18, 1876.
- 73550 Lela Lierd
Born Jan. 1, 1872.
- 73551 Clifton Lierd.
Born Apr. 18, 1894.
- 73552 Hallie Winifred Lierd.
Born Oct. 17, 1895.
- 73710 Mary E. Newby.
Born Jan. 29, 1862. Died Apr. 6, 1862.
Mitchell Cemetery N.W. of Ashmore, Ill.
- 73711 Margaret A. Newby.
Born Jan. 1, 1863 Clark Co., Ill. Married M. T. Gaiser. (3 children).
- 73720 Owen E. Martin.
Born 1864. Died a child in Johnson Co., Kansas
- 73721 William Herman Martin.
Born Jan. 7, 1867 near Parsons, Kansas. Died 1959 (2 children).
- 73722 Minnie Martin.
Married William L. Wood, Parsons, Kansas. Died 1957. (One child).

- 73720 Carrie L. March.
Born Oct. 24, 1872. Married John Walker.
- 73740 Albert M[']artin Mitchell.
- 73741 Ardie Rouse Mitchell.
- 73742 Edith Mitchell.
- 73743 Arthur Mitchell.
- 73750 John Byron Hardman.
Born Jan. 13, 1871. Died Nov. 24, 1874 at Erie,
Kansas.
- 73751 George Edmond Hardman.
Born Jan. 26, 1873. Died Dec. 9, 1874 at Erie,
Kansas.
- 73752 Alta Hardman.
- 73753 Josie Hardman
Married May 5, 1896 at Tacoma, Wash., to Art.
W. Gilchrist, no Pittsburg, Pa.
- 73754 Stella Hardman.
Pittsburg, Pa.
- 73770 Frankie Mitchell.
Born Apr. 27, 1885.
- 73780 Mabel Mitchell.
- 73781 Roscoe Mitchell.
- 74100 William Mitchell Craig.
Born July 16, 1866.
- 74101 Gertrude Craig.
Born Nov. 11, 1867. Died Feb. 16, 1876.
- 74102 Robert Harris Craig.
Born Aug. 30, 1870. Res. Albuquerque, New
Mexico.

- 74103 Bell Craig.
Born Aug. 30, 1871. Married David L. Epperson
on Apr. 6, 1906. Res. Johnson Co., Mo.
- 74104 Martha Jane Craig.
Born Feb. 28, 1874. Married McCannon,
Warrensburg, Mo.
- 74105 Charley Craig.
Married William W. Womac. He died July 18, 1921.
Buried Texhoma, Okla.
- 74106 John W. Craig.
Born Apr. 17, 1878. Windsor, Mo.
- 74107 Lelia M. Craig.
Born Aug. 31, 1881. Married (1) Mr. Baker,
(2) Mr. Campbell.
- 74108 Everett M. Craig.
- 74109 Marietta Craig.
- 7410A Overton Craig.
- 7410B Anna May Craig.
- 74110 Cassie Craig.
- 74130 to 74134 Inc.
Children of Marta Craig and Benjamin P. Caldwell.
- 74140 Edward Heath.
- 74141 Ravina Heath
Married Coats.
- 74150 Joseph Koontz.
Born 1872.

- 74151 Cora Koontz.
Married Thomas Strole.
- 74152 Dora Koontz.
Married Sey. Bryon.
- 74153 Daisy Koontz.
Married John Paris II.
- 74154 Ollie Koontz.
Died young.
- 74155 Charlie Koontz.
- 74156 Thomas Koontz.
Soldier in World War I.
- 74180 Genie Gerry.
Richards, Mo.
- 74181 Leslie Gerry.
Married Ethel Armstrong.
- 74182 Walter Gerry.
Married Victoria Armstrong, a sister of #74181.
- 74183 Lily Geery.
Died 1961 Nevada, Mo.
- 74184 Eunice Geery.
Nevada, Mo.
- 74185 Rosa Geery.
Married Jay Douglas.
- 74186 Edward Geery and
- 74187 Minnie Geery - Twins.

6th Generation of Adam Mitchell (1712)

215000 Clarence Kerr Kirkpatrick

215001 Esther Kirkpatrick
Married Bischel

215300 Annie Myrtle Albright
Born Nov. 27, 1885.

215301 Julia Sidon Albright.
Born Apr. 28, 1888.

215302 Joseph Alexander
Born Nov. 4, 1889. Married Apr. 19, 1916, to
Millie Lee Armstead. Born Aug. 2, 1894.

215310 Willie Ada Smith.
Born Aug. 21, 1881. Died May 22, 1921.

215320 Ernest Albright Seeman.
Born Oct. 13, 1887. Married Dec. 27, 1919 to
Julia Henry. Born Jan. 6, 1895.

215321 Wallace Emory Seeman.
Born Aug. 27, 1896. Died 1947. Married Oct. 21,
1914 to Nancy Wrenn.

215322 Henry Turnbull Seeman.
Born Aug. 25, 1896. Died 1951. Married (1) Evelyn
Ragland. Born 1911. (2) Elizabeth Rose Sutherland.

216110 Lindsay Stewart, Jr.
Died 1935.

216111 Elizabeth Stewart.
Died 1937.

216112 Florence Stewart.
Born 1881. Died 1961.

- 216220 Cirrus McCheyne Hutchinson, Jr.
Died 1952.
- 216221 Rev. Shelton Hutchinson
Charlotte, N.C. Davidson Sem. Richmond,
Virginia.
- *216300
224144 Seymour Periere Houston.
Born 1878. Died 1938.
- *216301
224143 William Shelton Houston.
Davidson College
- *216302
224142 James Kerr Hall Houston
Born 1886. Died 1930. Married Annie Arnold
Land.
- *216303
224141 Allice Kerr Houston.
- *216304
224145 Elisabeth S. Houston.
Prepared most of the Adam Mitchell data herein.
- *216305
224140 John Kerr Houston.
Born 1877. Died 1879.
- *216340
224150 Landon Gray Kerr.
- *216341
224151 Samuel Allen Kerr, Jr.
Born 1900. University of North Carolina. Married
Alla Mae White, nee Jackie Westbrook.

* Double numbers due to two lines of Descent.

*216342

224152 William Clark Doud Kerr (See Biographical Section).
Died Mar. 10, 1960. Married Verona Rockwell.

221220 Mary Lillian Elliott.
Born 1884. Died 1945. Married Charles Norman.

221221 Emma Elliott
Born 1879. Died Jan. 3, 1962. Married C.
Sherrill.

221222 Walter H. Elliott.
Born 1873. Died 1941.

221223 Clare Lee Elliott
Married Harry Lee Bond.

221224 Grace Elliott.
Born 1886. Married William Sullivan, Jr., 1908.
Born 1885. Died 1959. University of North Carolina.
Mayor of Greensboro, N.C. 194 .

224140 to 224134 - See 216300 to 216305 above.

224150 224151, 224152-See 216340, 216341, 216342 above.

224500 William Sullivan III.

226100 George Abbott.
Born 1775. Married Julia Parish.

226101 David Abbott.
Married Zula Parish.

226102 James Abbott.
Married Julia Mitchell.

226103 Myrtle Abbott.
Married (1) Mr. Hupp. (2) Mr. Swift. (3) Mr.
Nicholson.

* Double numbers due to two lines of descent.

- 226104 Carrie Abbott
Married William Sullivan Sr .
- 226105 Delia Abbott
Married Ernest Faucett .
- 226106 Mary Abbott
Married William Hobbs
- 226107 Samuel Abbott
- 226110 Susie Hegewood
Born 1879. Died 188 .
- 226140 Louella Callahan.
- 227210 Glen Odel Mitchell, Jr.
Born Oct. 9, 1929. Married Jan. 26, 1957 to Ruth
Renier .
- 227211 Gary Mitchell.
Born 1951.
- 227250 William Paisley Mitchell, Jr.
Born 1950 .
- 227251 David Mitchell.
Born 1955 .
- 227252 Pamela Mitchell.
- 227253 Myrtle Mitchell.
Married Egbert McPherson .
- 227254 Irma Mitchell.
- 23A030 James Milton Cunningham, Jr .
Born 1898. Died 1959. Married Elsie Rhodes .
- 23A031 Beatrice Ann Cunningham.
Born Sept. 6, 1896. Married (1) 1921 to Eugene R.
Bibbs, Jr. (2) Apr. 23, 1940 to Thomas B.
Wilkerson, Jr .
- 23A032 Elizabeth Wells Cunningham
Born Jan. 15, 1900. Married Granville Waddell.
Born June 24, 1897. Died July 31, 1924.

- 23A033 Julia Cunningham
Born Apr. 20, 1903. Married Arail E. Everhart.
- 23A040 Margaret Stewart Cunningham
Born 1924. Lives in New York.
- 23A041 Charles Decatur Cunningham, Jr.
Born 1926. Married 1960 Margo Hammond.
Navy World War II.
- 23A042 Helen Somerville Cunningham
Born 1922. Died 1961. Married William Rochelle
Booth. Born 1918. Died 1961. (Killed in plane
crash. Both killed.)
- 23A051 Catherine McIvr Cunningham
Born June 3, 1917. Married Nov. 11, 1943 to Ransom
Mosely Middleton Jr. Born June 3, 1917.
- 23A052 Jacob Henry Cunningham Jr.
Born Oct. 8, 1918. Died 1961. Married 1944 to
Margaret Earle Saunders. She was born Jan. 4, 1924.
Died 1961. Both killed in plane accident. He with
Royal Canadian Air Force 1941.
- 23A050 Elizabeth Caroline Cunningham.
Born 1916.
- 23A042 Both husband and wife with 23A052 (both husband and
wife) killed in same plane accident, 1961.
- 23A053 Betsy Anne Cunningham.
Born Mar. 15, 1920. Married June 2, 1945 to
Fred Siegriest.
- 23A054 Jean Patrick Cunningham.
Born July 15, 1921. Married Mar. 17, 1942 to
William Gainey Westbrook.

6th Generation of Robert (1713)

700300 James Doak Mitchell
Westminster, Mo.

700301 Stella Mitchell
Married 1896 to George O. Baird, Marshall, Ill.

700320 Joseph O. Mitchell
Born Feb. 15, 1889, Marshall, Ill.

700360 John Mitchell.
Born Jan. 30, 1899.

700361 Margaret Mitchell
Born July 16, 1902.

700362 Francis Mitchell
Born Apr. 5, 1904.

700500 Elizabeth A. Mitchell

700501 Samuel A. Mitchell

700502 Charles Mitchell

700610 Reba Mitchell

700611 Paulina Mitchell

700612 Harry Mitchell

700630 Ruth Olive Thomas
Born July 8, 1901, Charleston, Ill.

700631 Lester Mitchell Thomas
Born Jan. 8, 1903, Charleston, Ill.

700640 Ester Conley

700641 Leah Conley

700642 Conley (A boy)

700650 Mack Mitchell

700651 Marie Mitchell

700652 Emma Mitchell

700653 Mitchell

700660 Roy Davis

700661 Ray Davis

700662 Rhoda Davis

700910 Mary Mitchell
Married to Samuel Hardy (3 children - Sheba,
Ann, Mary)

700920 Richard E. Mitchell, Jr.

700921 Josephine Peyton Mitchell
Married Elmer Shaw.

701100 Dr. Ray Roberts Knight
Born 1881. Elder Westminster Church,
Minneapolis, Minn.

713600 Robert Bell Allen
Born Aug. 21, 1910 near Calhoun, Mo. Married
May 24, 1939 to Genevieve Sutherland. Born Feb. 7, 1916.

730000 Mary Isabell Mitchell
Born June 5, 1901, Marshall, Ill.

730001 Russell Burrell Mitchell
Born Mar. 17, 1899.

730010 Foster Mitchell
Born Aug. 19, 1898, Marshall, Ill. Married
Thelma Pool on Nov. 30, 1935. She was born on
Aug. 15, at Findlay, Ohio.

730011 Hila Mitchell

Born Jan. 24, 1901. Died Oct. 8, 1918. Findlay, Ohio.

730012 Joseph A. Mitchell

Born Mar. 4, 1903, Eugene, Ind. Married Pauline Smith
May 4, 1935. She was born Aug. 1, 1905, Van Rue, Ohio.

730013 Dean Mitchell

Born July 17, 1905, Casey, Ill. Died Mar. 26, 1910,
Marshall, Ill.

730014 Thomas Mitchell

Born Mar. 26, 1908, Casey, Ill. Married June 26, 1932
to Stella Lawes. She was born Apr. 5, 1908,
Hancock Co., Ohio.

730015 Edward H. Mitchell

Born July 8, 1912, Marshall, Ill. Married Helen Abel,
Sept. 9, 1944, East Sparta, Ohio. Died Oct. 18, 1958,
Redondo Beach, Calif.

730016 Max Mitchell - Twin of Maxine

Born Feb. 26, 1911, Marshall, Ill.

730017 Maxine Mitchell - Twin of Max

Born Feb. 15, 1911, Marshall, Ill.

730020 Frank Mitchell Lucas

Born Aug. 28, 1891, Casey, Ill.

730021 Robert Denzell Lucas

Born Nov. 22, 1893, at Casey, Ill. Died Nov. 7, 1896,
Casey, Ill.

730022 Edward Eugene Lucas

Born Dec. 12, 1900, Walnut Prairie. Later lived in
Casey, Ill.

730040 Bessie Rogene Mitchell

Born May 10, 1903. Married Cleone Markwell in 1923.

- 730041 Richard Wood Mitchell
Born 1909, Married Lucille Fitch in 1932.
- 730100 Thomas Marion Austin
Born Aug. 17, 1902, Charleston, Ill.
- 730101 Edith Virginia Austin
Born Aug. 25, 1906 at Ashmore, Ill.
- 730200 Marie Francis
Born Aug. 8, 1896 at Mattoon, Ill. Married
Harold Popham, at Charleston, Ill.
- 730201 Richard Elwood Francis
Born June 11, 1901. Died July 17, 1901. Mattoon, Ill.
- 730202 Czarina Elizabeth Francis
Born July 28, 1905. Died July 5, 1906.
- 730210 Donald Elwood Mitchell
Born Feb. 7, 1904, Vancouver Bks, Wash. Graduated
from West Point U.S.M.A. 1925. Married Aug. 9, 1926
to Helen Winans. Lieut. Col. Engineers C.E.
U.S.A.R. Ret'd.
- 730211 Dorothy Eastman Mitchell
Born May 3, 1905, Ft. Stevens, Ore. Married to
Oscar Anderson.
- 730212 Bruce Marion Mitchell
Born July 14, 1909 at Pullman, Wash. Died Feb. 21, 1928
while a cadet at U.S.M.A. West Point, N. Y.
- 730220 Hazel Kitchen
Born Mar. 30, 1909. Married Donald Webster. He
was born July 19, 1911.
- 730221 Doris Kitchen
Born June 10, 1914. Married Elmer Hjortsberg.

- 730222 Elizabeth Kitchen
Born Apr. 5, 1921. Married to Dr. Bernard Dolezol.
- 730400 Ernest F. Prevo
Born Feb. 19, 1888.
- 730401 Finley Hershall Prevo
Born Oct. 16, 1891.
- 730420 Katie Kelm
Born Sept. 5, 1886. Died Mar. 15, 1896.
- 730421 Herman Kelm
Born June 20, 1890.
- 730450 Harriet Edna Lacy
Born June 24, 1886, Terre Haute, Ind. Married
Dec. 5, 1904 to John Herbert Alman, West Union, Ill.
- 730451 William Adolphus Lacy
Born Jan. 28, 1889. Married Oct. 3, 1907 to
May France, Lawrenceville, Ill.
- 730452 Othie Emma Lucy
Born Dec. 2, 1891. Died Dec. 12, 1891, York, Ill.
- 730453 Robert Chancy Lacy
Born Feb. 15, 1896. Died June 5, 1896, Dudley, Mo.
- 730600 Laura Isabella Cork
Born Sept. 1, 1907, Marshall, Ill.
- 730601 Sarah Helen Cork
Born Feb. 23, 1900, Hosington, Kansas.
- 730602 Mabel Cleo Cork
Born Mar. 22, 1905, Hosington, Kansas.

- 730603 Ethel Katherine Cork
Born Aug. 7, 1907, Hosington, Kansas.
- 730610 Theodore Mitchell
Born Feb. 7, 1904, Bison, Kansas
- 730611 Helen Austin Mitchell
Born Oct. 23, 1890 at Hosington, Kansas.
- 730612 Ruth Mildred Mitchell
Born Sept. 6, 1901.
- 730613 Bernice M. Mitchell
Born Dec. 31, 1910.
- 730700 Stanley Scott
Ferndale, Michigan.
- 730701 Mrs. Nellie Roberts
Erie, Pennsylvania.
- 730702 Mrs. Alma Hammond
Marshall, Ill.
- 730703 Glenn Scott
Martinsville, Ind. R.F.D.
- 730720 Lorene Scott
Married Melvin Rodgers, Mattoon, Ill.
- 730721 Harry Adam Scott
Killed in plane crash Nov. 30, 1943.
- 730722 Mary Olive Scott
Married Dean Strohm, West Union, Ill.

730723 Hazel Mae Scott
Married Harnett Wright.

731400 Alice E. Mitchell
Born Sept. 1896.

731401 Dorothy Mitchell
Born Sept. 1901.

*734000
to See note at bottom of this page.
734AC0

735010 Italine Eloise Lytle
Born Dec. 14, 1907. Married Aug. 4, 1934 to
George W. Albertson. He was born Sept. 27, 1907.

735011 Kathryn Rosetta Lytle
Born June 16, 1914. Married Aug. 4, 1934 to
Donald L. Pryor, born July 30, 1914.

735200 Howard Wilton Lytle
Born Dec. 12, 1907, Mattoon, Ill.

735201 Alice Claribel Lytle
Born Jan. 29, 1909, Mattoon, Ill.

735400 James Vernon Campbell
Born Feb. 23, 1891, Lees Summit, Mo. later
Kansas City, Mo.

735401 Ann Mabel Campbell
Born May 27, 1896, Lees Summit, Mo. later
Kansas City, Mo.

735402 Perry H. Campbell
Born Feb. 2, 1900, Kansas City, Mo.

* 734000 to 734AC0 will be found in the excellent publication
"Galbreath Family History" by Annie Galbreath Meyer,
Dorite Press, Charleston, Ill.

735410 Mary Owen Campbell
Born Dec. 3, 1900, Lees Summit, Mo.

737100 Kate Gaiser

737101 Joe Gaiser

737102 Lois Gaiser

737200 Mazwell Martin
Parsons, Kansas

737201 Mary Louise Martin
Married J. Cleon.

737200 Marie Wood Creel, Jr.

741050 Marion Craig
Died July 18, 1921, Texhoma, Okla.

741051 Elizabeth Craig

741350 Marie Bell
(See 741350 entry next page)

741570 Georgia Strole

741571 Irene Strole

741572 Loretta Strole

741800 Gilbert
Child of Genie Gerry

741801 Royal
Child of Genie Gerry

741802 (A son)
Child of Genie Gerry (Architect)

741810 (A son of Leslie Gerry)

741070 Flossie Baker

741400)

741401)Children of Willie Heath Shell

741402)

741520 Lewis Byron

741530 Pansy Parish

741350 Marie Bell Ellis

Born Aug. 10, 1883 at Rich Hill, No. Married
Nov. 2, 1908 to Albert Clarence Ellis, born
July 25, 1881. Vernon County, Mo., died
May 13, 1945. Belongs to following hereditary
organizations: Daughters of the American Revolution;
U. S. Daughters of 1812, United Daughters of the
Confederacy; Magna Carta Dames; Daughters of the
American Colonists and Jamestown Society.

7th Generation of Adam (1712)

2153020 William Armstead Albright

Born Apr. 2, 1917. Married Apr. 5, 1939 to
Nannie Elizabeth Kerr, born June 5, 1920.
University of North Carolina.

2153200 William Henry Seeman

Born Feb. 19, 1921. Duke University.

2153210 Nancy Kerr Seeman, II.

Born July 5, 1917. Married 1940 to Hubert Upchurch.
Born 1918. Duke University.

2153211 Wallace Seeman, Jr.

Born May 7, 1917.

2153212 Henry Seeman

Born Oct. 16, 1921. Died 1950.

2162210 Shirley Osteen

N.C.C. and U. of N.C. Married 1957 to
Rudolph Wilcox.

2162211 Helen Elizabeth Osteen
Married 1962 Rev. Swann.

2162212 Katherine Osteen
Married 1952.

2212230 Dorothy Bond
Married Benjamin Davis.

2212240 William Sullivan
Born 1940. University of North Carolina. Married
June 10, 1962 to Caroline Sue Tuttle.

2212241 James Sullivan
Married 1943.

2212242 Spencer Sullivan
Born 1942. Married Jean Trimble.

2241520 Caroline Shelton Kerr
Born Oct. 1929. University of California.

2241521 Thomas Rockwell Kerr
Born Oct. 1929. (Twin of Caroline) University of
North Carolina and Yale.

2272000 Child of Glenn Odell Mitchell

2272001 Child of Glenn Odell Mitchell

2272002 Child of Glenn Odell Mitchell

23A0300 James Milton Cunningham, III

23A0320 Josephine Waddell

23A0410 Charles Decatur Cunningham, III

23A0420 Margaret Carrington Booth

23A0520 Jacob Henry Cunningham, IV

23A0521 James Calkin Cunningham
23A0522 Neal Saunders Cunningham
23A0523 Richard Waverly Cunningham

23A0530 Elizabeth Caroline Siegriest
Died Aug. 27, 1846.

23A0540 William Gurney Westbrook, III

23A0541 Allen Adams Westbrook

7th Generation of Robert (1713)

7009100 Sarah Hardy

7009101 Ann Hardy

7009102 Mary Mitchell Hardy

7300000 Betty Ruth Goode

7300001 Joseph Allen Goode

7300130 David Edward Mitchell
Born Mar. 27, 1940.

7300150 Annie Mitchell
Born June 10, 1935, Finley, Ohio. Married
Dec. 21, 1957 to Robert Hall.

7300151 John Thomas Mitchell
Born Feb. 11, 1937.

7300400 Cleone Markwell

7300401 Lea C. Markwell

7300402 Lois Markwell

- 7302000 Robert Popham
Born Charleston, Ill.
- 7302001 John Elwood Popham
Born Charleston, Ill.
- 7302002 Popham
Born Charleston, Ill.
- 7302100 Bruce Allerton Mitchell
Born Nov. 12, 1927. Married Dec. 19, 1953
to Elizabeth Joyce Larkin, born June 10, 1933.
- 7302101 Roger Mitchell
Born July 11, 1932.
- 7302110 Clyde E. Anderson
Born May 3, 1927. Died June 19, 1938 in automobile
accident.
- 7302200 Bruce Webster
Born March 28, 1940.
- 7302201 Charles Webster
Born Jan. 17, 1944.
- 7302202 Dwight Webster
Born May 21, 1945.
- 7302203 Martha Webster
Born Nov. 7, 1946
- 7302210 David Charles Hjortsberg
Born June 11, 1941
- 7302211 Kerin Lynn Hjortsberg
Born April 14, 1947
- 7302212 Gail Marie Hjortsberg
Born Jan. 11, 1949

7302220 Katherine Dolezal
Born June 9, 1946.

7302221 Joanne Dolezal
Born Mar. 1, 1948.

7302222 Barbara Dolezal
Born Oct. 16, 1949.

7302223 Gary Dolezal
Born Jan. 7, 1951.

7302224 Gregory Dolezal
Born Feb. 20, 1952.

7302225 Briand Dolezal
Born May 20, 1953.

7302226 Bernie Dolezal
Born Aug. 28, 1954.

7302227 John Dolezal
Born Jan. 3, 1956.

7302228 James Dolezal
Born Dec. 11, 1957.

7302229 Anna Marie Dolezal
Born April 15, 1959.

730222A Dennis Dolezal
Born July 5, 1961.

7300410 Robert Mitchell
Born 1941.

7300411 Rogene Ellen Mitchell
Born 1944.

7307200 Ann Rodgers
Mattoon, Ill.

7307261 Mary Beth Rogers
Mattoon, Ill.

7307230 Barbara Ann Wright
Long Beach, California

7307251 Rosalie Wright

7307220 Jack Strohm
West Union, Ill.

7307221 Jerry Strohm
West Union, Ill.

7307222 Scotty Strohm
West Union, Ill.

7307223 Linda Strohm
West Union, Ill.

7350100 Robert Lytle Albertson
Born Oct. 6, 1935. Married 1959 to Florence Jordan.
Graduate U.S. Naval Academy.

7350101 Richard Potter Albertson
Born Nov. 23, 1936. Married Charlotte Sutola.
M.D. Temple University.

7350110 Patricia Ann Prior
Born June 3, 1935. Married Dec. 23, 1960 to
Ralph E. White, born 1934. Died 1961.

7350111 Audry Jean Prior
Born Nov. 16, 1939. Married Sept. 30, 1960
to Peter Matz, born 1938.

7350112 Peggy Jean Prior
Born Sept. 20, 1943.

7350113 Thomas Alfred Prior
Born Oct. 4, 1946.

8th Generation of Robert (Born 1713)

73021000 Linda Ann Mitchell
Born Sept. 27, 1954.

73021001 Jeffery Mitchell
Born Jan. 20, 1956.

73021002 Amy Jean Mitchell
Born Dec. 3, 1957.

73021003 Gregory Allen Mitchell
Born Oct. 31, 1960.

73021004 Lisa Mitchell
Born July 11, 1962.

73501000 Michael Albertson
Born Nov. 5, 1961.

So-called "History" that is full of errors in names, dates or facts is worse than none at all. It is a delusion. It is a travesty.

We urgently request immediate aid in correcting any mistakes herein and in adding other factual data, preparatory to issuing another edition. Your early cooperation may help us follow new "leads" and get more facts.

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If you wish a reply to your letter, please enclosed addressed envelope. Carefully put your return address on any letter sent.

Address to:

Capt. Harry E. Mitchell
525 Newport Avenue
Long Beach, California 90814

If your letter is returned (undelivered) then write to:

Lieut. Col. Donald E. Mitchell
Spencertown, New York

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Encyclopaedia Britannica

"Washington College" by Howard Ernest Carr

"Buffalo Church and it's People" by Rev. S. M. Rankin

"Winning of the West" by Theodore Roosevelt

"Our Mitchell History" by Anne Galbreath Meyer

"Guilford C H National Military Park Leaflet "

Anne Galbreath Meyer (#73400).

"Guide to Tennessee Historical Markers." Park Leaflet #30

HELPERS:

Eugene D. McKeown, Supt. Guilford C.H. National Military Park

Elisabeth S. Houston (#216304)

Olive Mitchell Kitchin (#73022), deceased

Helen Ruth Hite McLean (#70013)

Mabel Austin (#73010), deceased

Roy Scott (#73072)

Robert B. Allen (#713600)

Marie Bell Ellis (#741350)

John Fain Anderson, deceased and daughter Carrie Anderson

Hazel Kitchin Webster (#730330)

John Dobson, Librarian of Special Collections, U. of Tenn.,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. L. W. McCown, Johnson City, Tenn.

Charles M. Bennett, Jonesboro, Tenn.

Miss Martha Doughton, Greensboro, N.C.

MAPS:

Lieut. Col. Donald E. Mitchell, C.E. U.S.A.R. Ret'd.

Old Jonesboro Map (re-drawn by Charles M. Bennett)

MAGAZINE ARTICLES:

Heritage Magazine and Parade Magazine

TYPIST:

Mildred Seymour - Long Beach, California

